INSURANCE.
The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

INSURANCE.
But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

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VOL. XVII NO. 109--- BOMBAY WEDNESDAY MAY 8 1929 ONE ANNA.

BARDOLI SATYAGRAHI'S VINDICATED

THEIR COMPLAINT JUSTIFIED

No Warrant For Enhanced Assessment

RENTAL AND SALE STATISTICS COMPLETELY UNRELIABLE

Grouping of Villages Wrong

"PRESENT SETTLEMENT CANNOT BE ALLOWED TO STAND"

—:o:—

6 Per Cent Increase Recommended

TRIBUTE TO "OUR FRIENDS FROM THE ASHRAM"

—:o:—

The long expected report of the Committee appointed by Government to enquire into the assessment of land revenue in Bardoli Taluka, including Valod Mahal and Chorasi Taluka, Surat District has just been published. The Report fully vindicates the struggle carried so nobly and courageously by the Bardoli Satyagrahis. Messrs. Broomfield and Maxwell, both officials, who constituted the Committee, say: "We are bound to hold that the complaint referred to in point (b) of the terms of reference is substantially justified. The data in the reports, apart from rental and sale statistics, are obviously not sufficient to warrant either the general increases sanctioned in the maximum rates or the much higher increases in the case of particular villages. The rental and sale statistics have been carelessly compiled, are demonstrably incorrect in large number of cases and in general must be regarded as completely unreliable. The present settlement cannot be allowed to stand in either of the 2 talukas." The Committee, therefore, make fresh proposals regarding the settlement. They pay a generous tribute to the assistance rendered to them in their work by "Our friends from the Ashram," particularly Mr. Narhari Parekh and Mr. Mahadev Desai. Their own proposals consist in a total enhancement of 6 per cent. over the old assessment in Bardoli Taluka and of 5.24 per cent. in Chorasi Taluka. Taking the two Talukas together the enhancement proposed by them amounts to 5.7 per cent. against 22 per cent. sanctioned by Government before the Satyagraha was started.

The Government of Bombay have issued the following Resolution on the Report:—

Read also Government Resolution No. 7259|24 dated 18th October 1928 —Appointing Mr. R. S. Broomfield, I.C.S., and Mr. R. M. Maxwell, C.I.E., I. C.S., on special duty for the purpose of inquiring into the revision settlement of the Bardoli Taluka, including Valod Mahal and Chorasi Taluka in the Surat District.

Letter dated 12th April 1929 from Mr. R. S. Broomfield, I. C. S. and Mr. R. M. Maxwell, C.I.E., I.C.S.—Submitting the report called for in the Government Resolution of 18th October 1928.

Resolution.—The report, for which the thanks of Government are due to Messrs. Broomfield and Maxwell, should be published for general information.

2. While not prepared at the present stage to commit himself to any conclusions no questions of general principle discussed in the report or the methods of application of the principles adopted therein, the Governor in Council accepts the specific recommendations as to maximum rates and grouping of villages and will take steps to give effect to them.

—:o:—

GOVT, ACCEPT BROOMFIELD COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

By a Government Resolution dated the 18th of October 1928 Mr. R. S. Broomfield, I.C.S., Judicial Commissioner in the State of Western India and Mr. R. M. Maxwell, C.I.E., I.C.S., were appointed to enquire into and report upon the complaint of the people of the Bardoli and Chorasi talukas (a) that the enhancement of revenue recently made is not warranted in terms of the Land Revenue Code, (b) that the reports accessible to the public do not contain sufficient data warranting the enhancement and that some of the data are wrong; and, in the event of it being held that the people's complaint was justified, what enhancement or reduction, if any, there should be upon the old assessment. The Report of the Special Enquiry Officers has now been published. A long and comprehensive document, with many pages of appendices, it examines in detail the Settlement reports of the two talukas and sets out fully the facts and figures upon which the new proposals of the Special Enquiry Officers are based.

The first part of the report deals with the question whether the enhancement in revenue recently made was warranted in terms of the land revenue code. Section 107 of the Code lays down that "in revising assessments of land revenue, regard shall be had to the value of land and, in the case of land used for the purpose of agriculture, to the profits of agriculture." The Special Officers find that there is no legal hindrance in the section to the basing of the assessment on rental value or what the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee have described an "annual value." Provided that the rental value has been properly ascertained there is nothing inconsistent with the very wide and general language of Section 107. "This proviso," says the report, "is of vital importance. When all is said and done, the settlement of these talukas has been based upon an estimate of what the profits of agriculture are likely to be during the period provided for. That estimate may be wrong. As we shall show, we consider that it is unduly high. But to misread the evidence, or to be misled by faulty evidence, is a very different thing from acting contrary to the law. If the legal point had been put in this way, that the rental statistics of these talukas, owing to their defective or abnormal character, do not afford a reliable criterion of the profits of agriculture, and that in relying on them the authorities have, therefore, offended against the "spirit" of section 107, there would, we think, have been considerable force in the argument." The Special Officers point out that that aspect of the case is really covered under the second head of the terms of reference and is dealt with in the report under that head.

OPTIMISTIC SETTLEMENT OFFICER.

The Special Officers then proceed to examine the complaint that the reports accessible to the public do not contain sufficient data warranting the enhancement and that some of the data given are wrong. They discuss in detail the data relied upon by the Settlement Officer, especially as regards railways and roads, marketing facilities, the crops grown in the talukas and the extent to which such crops are exported, population, new houses, agricultural stock, the cotton boom, prices,

(Continued on page 7.)

IRAQ'S NEW CABINET

—:o:—

Premier Outlines Policy

SWEEPING CONDEMNATION OF ARMY

LONDON, May 6.

Baghdad.—A very interesting statement in the Premier's speech in the Chamber of Deputies this morning on the policy of the new Cabinet was the sweeping condemnation of the Iraq army built up with the help and co-operation of many British officers, the present Inspector-General being Major-General Loch. Iraq, said the Premier, could no longer afford to spend huge sums on the maintenance of an army useless for the needs of the state. He added that the Cabinet would submit a scheme of army reorganisation to Parliament in November next and foreshadowed big schemes of industrial development including construction of huge water reservoirs in desert depressions for agricultural purposes.—Reuter.

A BIG OPIUM HAUL

—:o:—

EXCISE OFFICERS' DISCOVERY IN RAILWAY PARCELS

CALCUTTA, May 7.

Two maunds 10 seers of opium worth Rs. 15,000 were recovered by the Excise officials at Howrah station from three boxes booked for Muttra.—Free Press.

WAGE-SLAVES OF INDIA

—:o:—

Hartshorn draws frightful picture

COMMENTARY ON BRITISH RULE

LONDON, May 7.

Addressing a huge miners' demonstration at Pontycymmer, Mr. Vernon Hartshorn said he descended the pits in India where men worked ten hours a day for ten pence or a shilling a day. (Cries of "shame.") Women worked longer hours for sevenpence or eightpence a day. Besides low wages and frightful conditions of life, there was amazing illiteracy of hundreds of millions who were unable to read or write. There was no sort of effective trade union organisation. He could not help feeling how near to the condition of Indian workers was the condition of the workers in Britain a generation ago.—Reuter.

INTERIM INJUNCTION AGAINS "NEW FORWARD"

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, May 7.

In connection with the temporary injunction issued by Justice Buckland at the instance of the provisional liquidator of the Forward Publishing Company, Limited, restraining Mr. Subas Chandra Bose from publishing the "New Forward", the Advocate-General today mentioned before His Lordship that with the consent of the other party it had been agreed that the interim injunction would continue till the hearing of the suit.—Free Press.

ASSEMBLY BOMB OUTRAGE CASE

Expert's Inability to Explain

—:o:—

VISITORS TO COURT SEARCHED

DELHI, May 7.

The Assembly Bomb Outrage Case came on for hearing before Mr. F. B. Poole, Additional District Magistrate, Delhi. The admission was restricted to a select few in whose name permits had been issued. The relatives of Bhagat Singh were present in the Court. With the exception of counsel in the case, everyone else was searched.

DOWN WITH IMPERIALISM.

The accused entered the Court with cries of "Down with Imperialism" and "Long Live Revolution."

Eight prosecution witnesses were examined, all of whom identified the accused and described the incident more or less in the same manner corroborating each other.

EXPERT'S INABILITY.

The principal witness was Robson, Inspector of Explosives, Calcutta, who expressed his inability to understand why the bombs in question had not done greater harm. After examining their composition, witness said he had to come to the conclusion that the bombs were meant for killing purpose.

Cross-examined by Mr. Asaf Ali, witness said there might have been several reasons why bombs did not do greater damage.

Among other witnesses examined were Col. C. H. Reignhold, Civil Surgeon, Delhi, Mr. S. N. Roy, Deputy Secretary, Home Department, Rai Bahadur A. P. Dube, Mr. C. B. O'Brien, Manager, Woodlands Hotel, and Mr. Pasricha, Deputy Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

The hearing concluded at 4 p.m. The case will be taken up to-morrow morning.

The police arrangements on the roads leading to Court were strict and the vicinity of the Court was surrounded by armed police.

Bhagat Singh's relatives had an interview with him during lunch time.—Free Press.

17 CONGRESS CANDIDATES RETURNED UNOPPOSED

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, May 7.

"Liberty," the Swarajist organ, claims that the seventeen Congress candidates have been returned unopposed to the Bengal Council as shown by the submission of nomination papers yesterday including Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, leader, Mr. K. S. Roy, Secretary of the Party, and Dr. B. C. Roy, Deputy leader. It is understood that Raja Mr. M. N. Roy Choudhri, ex-President of the Bengal Council was been returned uncontested by Dacca Division Landholders.—A. P.

CITY RESUMES NORMAL LIFE

Not a Single Case of Assault Reported

CURFEW ORDER MODIFIED

—:o:—

The riot in the city practically subsided on Tuesday and once again the city has taken the normal turn. Not a single case of assault was reported on Tuesday till noon nor any case of injury admitted in the hospital. The localities such as Bhendi Bazar, Dongri, Nal Bazar, Pydhownie, J. J. Hospital, Gol Pitha, Lal Baug and Chinchpokli where there was considerable excitement owing to frequent stabbing and murderous assaults, assumed quiet and peaceful appearance and business activities were again seen in full swing. Even the hawkers both Hindus and Mahomedans were busy with their handcarts going about the disturbed areas fearlessly selling their wares as the confidence of the people has been restored by the turn for the better the city has taken. The police and the military, are, however, active,, in their patrol and in rounding up of the badmashes. About 600 bad characters have been taken into custody so far.

5 MORE DEATHS.

Five more persons succumbed to their injuries in the hospitals in the city. This brings the total number of casualties to 24, viz. 14 Hindus and 10 Mahomedans. Among these five are four Hindus and one Mahomedan. Ahmed Aba, the Mahomedan victim was assaulted on the 3rd instant at Naigaum near B. D. D. chawls. When the police went to the spot, they found him lying unconscious with his head battered He died in the K. E. M. Hospital.

THE FATALITIES.

Girja Taka (30) was stabbed near Grant Road by a mob of Mahomedans and removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died subsequently. The police have arrested Umar Ahmed, a Mahomedan, in this connection.

Baboo Absab (45) was stabbed by some Mahomedan near Kalachowki in the afternoon of the 4th instant. He was removed by the police to the J. J. Hospital where he succumbed to his injury.

Vithal Hari (22) was a motor driver. On the 3rd instant in the afternoon he was going to his work at Kalbadevi. When he came near J. J. Hospital for a tram car, he was stabbed by some Mahomedans in the abdomen. He died in the J. J. Hospital.

Dev Narayen, a milkman, was going along Champa Gallii on Saturday morning to deliver milk to his customers when he was stabbed by some Mahomedans. He died in the J. J. Hospital.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death caused by rioters in case of three persons and adjourned inquest in regard to the other two.

CURFEW ORDER MODIFIED

—:o:—

As there was no serious disturbances in the City, the Curfew Order was modified on Tuesday. The Order was to remain in force from 9-30 p.m. to 5 a.m. in the morning. Police and military arrangement in the City continue as on previous days.

WINTERTON'S STATEMENT ON RIOTS

RUGBY, May 6.

Earl Winterton, Under-Secretary for India, made the following statement regarding recent rioting in Bombay:—

The general strike in Bombay mills was declared on 26th April. On 1st May there were several attacks on the workers by the strikers but the fact that most of the strikers were Hindus and most of non-strikers were Mahomedans indicated the risk of the development of a communal trouble, especially as there had been serious communal disturbance on 27th April apparently unconnected with the strike. Communal rioting spread from the mill areas to the central parts of Bombay and continued on the 2nd and 3rd May and on the latter date 200 rifles of Warwickshire Regiment were called out and on the following day military posts were strengthened as sporadic attacks continued. The police had been reinforced by armed police and further military support, while the Curfew Order and an order prohibiting the assembly of more than five persons were put into force on Saturday. The Bombay Government now regard the situation as on the whole quiet, and the forces on the spot at present adequate. Casualties reported up to the present are eight killed and 108 injured.—B. O. W.

Gale Havoc in South England

—:o:—

LONDON, May 7.

A gale of the velocity of 60 miles an hour swept over Southern England yesterday blowing down hoardings, uprooting trees and causing general damage and accidents in which many persons were injured. Owing to heavy seas in the Channel many yachts anchored off the coast resorts were sunk.—Reuter.

MAINPURI DISTRICT BOARD

—:o:—

TROUBLE OVER ELECTION OF A COMMITTEE

ALLAHABAD, May 7.

A piquant state of affairs is reported to prevail in the Mainpuri District Board. It appears that on the day fixed for the selection of members for the Education Committee two Committees with different 'personnel' were selected. The matter was referred to the Commissioner who left it to the Board itself to decide. Both the Committees were then declared invalid and another date was fixed for the selection of members. A civil suit has now been filed by one of the members of the Education Committee which he says was duly formed and wants his election to be declared valid. He has also obtained an injunction prohibiting the Board from proceeding with a fresh election.—A. P.

NEW YORK.

—:o:—

FAVOURABLE WEATHER—GOOD CROP REPORTS—LONG LIQUIDATION—SOUTH SELLING FUTURES 26 TO 35 POINTS DOWN.

NEW YORK, May 6.

The New York Cotton futures market opened steady at a rise of 2 points but soon developed into weakness causing a decline of 37 points on selling by the Southern operators and long liquidation influenced by favourable weather and good crop reports. Towards the close there was a small rally of 7 points and the market closed at a net decline of 26 to 35 points. Middling Spot prices declined 25 points to 19.65c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 28 to 32 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 35 points to 18.53c.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. in their report add the following note:—"At the moment the trade is obsessed with the idea of a big crop based on expectation of large acreage and increased use of fertilisers.

Garside expects the consumption figure for April to the relatively very large owing to the fact that during this month there are 2 to 2-1/2 more working days than February. Further Garside says, the unusually high temperatures for this time in April are promoting early weevil emergence. No official data on emergence is available as yet but most authorities anticipate it as heavy. Careful analysis official records of winter temperatures show that only Oklahoma and Arkansas had sufficient cold weather to kill hibernating weevils. North Texas had weevil killing temperature but not enough to effect usual control. In the balance of the belt the winter was extremely mild.

Scattered liquidation—Futures 3 to 4 points down. Sales 6,00 Bales.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York:—July Highest 18.93 (opening) lowest 18.56 (2-43 p.m.)

New York market declined on long liquidation and South selling.

Reuter:—"Market was weak on absence of buying while selling was stimulated by more favourable weather favourable crop conditions."

NEW YORK.

New York, May 6.

New York. 10-35 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

May	19.57
July	18.80
October	18.86

New York. 11.45 a.m.

May	19.56
July	15 82
October	18.88

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 6.

May	19.39—.26
July	18.63—.28
October	18.71—.35
December	18.81—.31
January	18.82—.35
Middling Spot	19.65—.25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 6.

July	18.58—.28
October	18.53 .32
Middling Spot	18.53—.35

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 6.

	Bales.
Days Receipts at all U.S. Ports	10,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	10,000

Make : : :
Your Money :
Work for You.

YOU can secure a neat safe, holding both coins and notes by becoming a SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITOR with us. We retain the key and as often as you bring it to us, the safe is opened and the contents deposited in your name.

The man on a small salary, who can save but a small amount each month, will find this an admirable plan.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

LIVERPOOL.

SCATTERED LIQUIDATION—FUTURES 3 TO 4 POINTS DOWN. SALES 6,000 BALES.

Liverpool, May 6.

The Liverpool Cotton market opened at a rise of 6 points but ruled easy on long liquidation and closed at a decline of 3 to 4 points. Middling American Spot closed at a riseof 3 points to 10.28 and sales amunted to 6,000 Bales.

Empire Cotton futures closed unchanged to 3 points lower, while Egyptian futures were 4 points down.

PRIVATE CABLES.—

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends dated 6th May 1929.

Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.

"Reduced speculative demand in consequence of market unfavourably affected by Fertiliser sales."

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co.

"Sales Fertilizers increasing better weather."

Messrs, Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

8-25 p.m.:—"New York says—local liquidation due to failure of trade to follow the advance."

Hornby Hemelryk:—"Sales fertilizers increasing, better weather."

"Well informed New York friends think July will go 40 points under October."

Grinning:—"Lancashire yarn strike unlikely. Market attches little importance to it."

From Liverpool:—"Recent optimistic crop views were unwarranted, but no danger other extreme. Feel will react moderately on any good weather but continued bad weather would cause further material advance. Therefore advise buying on setbacks."

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following Cable from their Liverpool Head Office.

"Wather forecasts unfavourable but offset by confirmation large fertilizer sales April.' '

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 6.

	Opening	Closing.
May	10.06	9.98—.03
June		9.92—.03
July	10.04	9.97—.03
August		9.97—.03
September		9.97—.03
October	10.04	9.97—.03
November		9.96—.04
December		9.97—.04
January	10.05	9.97—.04
February		9.98—.03
March	10.09	10.02—.03
April		10.03—.03
May		10.04—.03
Middling Spot		10 .28+.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, May 6.

	Sales.
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	200

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 6.

Scinde, Full Good	6.40—.05
Scinde, Fine	6.65—.05
Scinde, Superfine	6.90—.05
Bengal, Good	6.20—
Bengal, Fully Good	6.45—
Bengal, Fine	6.70—
Oomra, Good	7.05—
Oomra, Fully Good	7.35—
Oomra, Fine	7.65—
Broach, Fully Good	8.40—
Broach Fine	8.65—
Broach, Superfine	8.90—

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 6.

May	17.16+.06
July	17.22—.04
October	17.36—.01
November	17.36—.04
January	17.64—.05
March	17.71—.05
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	17.95—

WHEAT AND SUGAR.

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

Sugar September 1.96 Cents.
Sugar December 2.03 Cents.
Wheat July 1.14-1/2 Dollars.
Wheat September 1.18.1/2 Dolars.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	F. P. Bales	1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date	6-5-29	8954000	7951000.
Receipts Yesterday	6-5-29	10000	17000.
Exports to date	6-5-29	7302000	6563000.
Stock at Ports	3-5-29	1334000	1454000.
Stock Interior Towns		3-5-291	565000 691000.
Visible Supply	3-5-29	3684000	4038000.
Quantity in Sight	3-5-29	14814000	13289000.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 7.

Castorseeds Delivery May, Opening Rs. 51-7, Lowest Rs. 51-2-6, Closing Rs. 51-3.

Castorseeds Delivery September, Opening Rs. 53-9, Lowest Rs. 53-4-6, Closing Rs. 53-5.

Cottonseeds Delivery May, Opening Rs. 4-7-1-1|2, Highest Rs. 4-7-3, Closing Rs. 4-7.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May, Opening Rs. 51-3, Highest Rs. 51-8, Closing Rs. 51-2.

BOMBAY

—:o:—

HEAVY LIQUIDATION—EASY LIVERPOOL OPENING—SHORTS ONLY BUYERS—MILLS RESUME WORK CLOSED FIRM.

Bombay, May 7.

In sympathy with a deline of 28 points in New York futures, the local market was due to open at Rs. 336 for Broach J-A. At the opening there were large selling orders particularly from Commission Houses and Shroffs which resulted in a weak opening at Rs. 332|8. Shorts were only buyers and prices declined to Rs. 329|8 on easier Liverpool quotations which were 17 points down. Short covering administered a small rally. Later on prices firmed up on reports of resumption of work by more mills. Quotations at 5-30 p.m. closed as under:—

Broach A.-M.	....	322	0 0
Broach J.-A.	....	333	0 0
New Broach	A.-M.	346	8 0
Oomra May	.....	382	0 0
Oomra July	.....	292	8 0
New Oomra	D.-J.	311	0 0
Bengal May	.....	223	0 0
Bengal July	.....	234	0 0
New Bengal	D.-J.	258	0 0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 7.

May	225.90—3.60
Aug.	219.00—4.40
Nov.	216.50—3.70

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, May 6.

Demand bills	484.87

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 6.

Silver.—Market is idle.

Spot	25-5/16
Forward	25-3/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 6.

Bar gold, Fine, per oz £4:4:11-1/2

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, May 6.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality) Spot	17-1/2

LONDON RUBBER.

London, May 6.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed, lb., Spot.—Sellers d.10-1/4.

LINSEED OIL.

London, May 6.

Linseed Oil naked, London, cwt.—

Delivery buyers May/Aug. 28/6.

Linseed Oil naked, London, cwt.—

Delivery paid Sep./Dec. 29/2-1/4

LONDON METALS.

London, May 6.

	£.
Copper, Braziers	100
Yellow Metal	79
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	23-7/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	13-1/2
Tin, English Ingots	198-1/4

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 6.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—

Shipment nominal May/June £8:10:0.

Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—

Shipment sellers May/June £18:

Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—

Shipment buyers May/June £18:10:0.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 6.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.—

July/Sept. per cwt.	12
Oct./Dec., per cwt.	12/1-1/2

C. & F. Bombay.—

July/Sept. per cwt.	12/1-1/4

C. & F. Karachi.—

July/Sept., per cwt.	12/1-3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 6.

	£.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & C.	19
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	132-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	9-1/2
National Bank	49-1/2
Eastern Bank	6-3/4
Funding Loan, 4 p.c.	88-3/8
Conversion Loan	77-1/4
Indian Loan, 5-1/2 p.c.	101-3/8
Rupee Paper, 3-1/2 p.c.	52-1/2
Indian Stock, 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	58-1/4
Indian Stock, 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	68
Consols	54-7/8
War Loan, 5 p.c.	100-7/8
Victory Bonds, 4 p.c.	92-7/8

BULLION.

—:o:—

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Asso., Limited.)

SILVER.

Bombay, May 7.

London Ready	25/5
London Forward	25/6
America cent	55/1
China Closing	2/5/14
China closing	2/5/14
Ready	57/13

Vaisakh opening 57/12/13 Highest 57/14 Closing 57/14

Jeth opening 57/11/12 Highest 57/14 Closing 57/14

Tejimandi vaisakh 0/9/0 Jeth 0/14/0

GOLD.

Ready	21/6/6
Vaisakh	21/7/3
Jeth.	21/7/9
National City	21/9/-
Naran Maner	21/8/6

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 7.

	7,872 Bales. Cwts.
Cotton	
Wheat	3,758
Linseed	12,902
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	597
Gingellyseeds	825
Poppyseeds	75
Groundnuts	12,001
Castorseeds	30,345
Rice	1,312
Myrabollams	671
Cottonseeds	4,290
Mowraseeds	247
Gram	2,499
Joowar	7,785
Barley	668
Bajree	170
Coal	1,176 Tons.

OILS & CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Company, Ltd.)

Bombay, May 7.

EX GODOWN, BOMBAY.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 549|- per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560|- per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Rs. 112|- per ton.

LINSEED.

London, May 6.

Linseed Calcutta, ton.—

Shipment paid May/June £17:13:9.

Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton.—

Shipment Hull sellers May/June £15:17:6.

Linseed, Bombay, ton.—

Shipment quoted May/June 18:15:0.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 6.

Interest Day to Day Loans	4-3/4 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	4-1/2 p.c.
Bank bills, 3 months	5-3/32 p.c.
Bank bills, 6 months	5-3/16 p.c.
Fine trade bills, 3 months	5-3/4 p.c.
Fine trade bills 6 months	6-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, May 6.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.46-1/2
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.07-1/8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.95
T.T. Madrid on London	33.95
T.T. Milan on London	92.60
T.T. Berne on London	25.19
T.T. Paris on London	124.16
T.T. London on Prague	163.93

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 7.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents.

Names	Latest. Prices.
Millar's Timber and Trading Co., Ord.	0 15 0
London Tin Syndicate Ordy.	3 4 4 1/2
Nundydroog Gold Co., Ord.	0 16 0
Associated Electrical Industries Ord.	2 12 3
Attock Oil	2 18 9
Associated Portland Cement	1 7 6
Underground Electric Railways	1 3 9
Electric supply Corporation	2 17 0
Snia Viscosa	1 1 0
Beira Railways	1 4 4 1/2
Calico Printers	1 6 0
Marconi International Marine	3 5 0
Rhodesian and General Asbestos Corpn	5 12 6
James Finlay Ordy	5 3 9
General Electric Co., Ordy.	3 1 0
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves	4 1 10 1/2
West Rand Consolidated Mines	0 7 9
International Rys. of C. America Ord.	doll. 48
Malayalam Plantations	1 12 9
British Burma Petroleum	0 7 1 1/2
Soudan Plantation Syndicate	4 5 7 1/2
Dargarine Union	3 4 4 1/2
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 10 0
African Asbestos Trust	0 18 9

Market firm but idle.

Stock of Rubber in London 31529 a Increase on week 357

Money Market

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 7.

B.C. RATE—
T T 1/5 7/8
D D 1/5 29/32

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 7|8 Ready.
Bank's Selling D D 1|5 29|32 „
Banks Selling T T 1|5 7|8 May.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 15|16 Ready
Banks Buying T T 1|5 15|16 May.
Banks Buying D D 1|5 31|32 May.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/4 May

NEW YORK:—
B C T T 276 3/4
Banks Selling T T 276-1/2.
Banks Buying T T 275-3|4.

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 928.
Banks Buying D D 938.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 950.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 123-3|4.
Banks buying 60 Days 121-1|2.

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 135 1|4.

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 168 1|4.

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 3|4.

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90 1|4.

CROSS RATE—
New York-London 4.85 9|32 6th instant.
Shanghai-London 2|5 7|8 7th instant.
Japan-London 1|10 1|16 6th instant.
London-Paris 124.15 6th instant.
London-Belgium 34.946 6th instant.
London-Switzerland 25.19-1|4 6th instant.
London-Italy 92.60 6th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.
Gold £4-4-11-1|2 4th instant, £4-4-11-1|2 6th instant.
Silver London Ready 25 5|16 4th instant, 25 5|16 6th instant.
Silver London Forward 25 3|8 4th instant, 25 3|8 6th instant.
Silver New York Ready 55 1|16 4th instant, 55 1|16 6th instant.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 5 5|32 per cent 4th instant, 5 5|32 per cent 6th instant.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 5 3|16 per cent 4th instant, 5 3|16 per cent 6th instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 1/2 per cent.
Money: Inter Bank Call 3 1/2 per cent. 3 Mos. 4 per cent. 6 Mos. 4 per cent. f
12 Mos. 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

Tone of Silver:—Idle. No special feature.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 7.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 72|3.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 92.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 91/14.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs 84-4.
4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/10.
4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-66 Rs. 94/6.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99-2.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100-14.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 102-15.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/9/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/9
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/9
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Exvp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107|10.
4 per cent Port Trust Due 1974 Rs. 80-8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 80-8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 80-8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 108.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100.
FORWARD RATES—16th May sett. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 72-1-6, 5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 102-14-0.
Tone of Market:—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 7.

3 Months Discounts 5 3/32 per cent
6 Months. Discounts 5 3/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 1/2 per cent.
Money Call 3 1/2 per cent.
One Month 4 per cent.
Three Months 4 per cent.
Six Months 4 per cent.
Twelve Months 4 per cent.
Tone of money market:—In better demand.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 per cent.

Stock and Shares

Bomb ay, May 7.

The local share market was closed for forward business being the first clearing day. In cash following business was reported:—

Elphinstone Ord. 4|2, 4.4.
Tapti Valley 635.
Upper Sindh Light 84.
Eastern Bank 92.
Imperial Bank 1,412|8.
Imperial New 352|8.
Tata Hydro Defd. 110|-.
Punjab Ordinary 11|6, 11|8.
New India 22|2, 22|4.
B. B. Petrol 4|14.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 6.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes.—
Shipment sellers May 41/3.
Barletta Russo, per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes.—
Shipment sellers May/June 41.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.—
Paid afloat 43/3.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels.—
No offerings.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 7.

	Ready Red	Ready leafy. Average.
Bengal Superfine	245	....
Bengal Fine	240	....
Bengal F.G.	230	220
Sindh-Punjab Fine	240	....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	230	220
Wardha-Hingt Fine	305	300 285
Nagpur Savner Fine	305	290
Yeotmal Fine	295	275
Arvi Fine	295	275
Amraoti Fine	290	265
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	285	255
Mulkapur Fine	270	245
Khandesh Fine	255	235
Muthia Fine	245	230 35
Muthia F.G.	235	215
Nanded-Purna F.G.G.S.	300	265
Purna F.G.G.S.	295	265
Parbhani-Sailu F.G.G.S.	290	265
Indore-Ujjain Fine	285	265 75
Burwah Sanavad Fine	290	265
Surat Fine	....	....
Broach Fine	....	....
Broach F.G.	....	....
Westerns M.G.	....	....
Cambodia	390	....
Miraj-Sangli	....	....
Compta Good	....	....
Jinja	475	....
Busoga	485	....

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 7.

In full-pressed Bales.	2 Days.	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	299	352,111
Central India	1,138	353,767
Barsi and Nagar	838	231,796
Hyderabad-Gaorani	54	81,116
Berar	1,795	715,487
Central Provinces	378	357,970
Total Oomras	4,502	2,092,247
Dholera	834	130,105
N.-W. Provinces	....	59,834
Rajputana	102	40,588
Sind-Punjab	748	117,011
Broach	963	179,456
Coompte & Dharwar	135	55,475
Westerns-Northerns	288	25,738
Cocoanada	....	....
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	....	14,466
Persian	....	1,646
American	....	4,468
Egyptian & African	300	58,003
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	....	10
Total	7,872	2,778,988

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 2nd May.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	535	652,704
Japan & China	1,000	1,208,475
Coast Ports	....	15,230
Up-country by Rail	....	81,729
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	....	79,384
Total	1,535	2,037,522

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)
342, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Bombay, May 7.

	Rs. a. p
KHADI.	Per lb.
Textile	0 12 0
Century	0 11 9
Jacob	0 11 6
Toyo Potdar	0 11 6
Moon	0 12 0
LONG CLOTH (full weight 31/40 In.)	Per lb.
Century 91-1/2-92-1/2	1 0 3
Century 6404-8705	1 0 6
Fazal (Mahal)	1 0 6
Pralhad	0 15 9
Pabaoey (Phoolmala)	1 0 0
Daud Sahib	0 15 6
Ganga Ghat	0 15 3

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

May 7.

Clan Kenneth, Yong, Liverpool.
Lindenfels, Bremner, Hamburg.
King Jones, Nicol, Freemantle.

DEPARTURES.

May 7.

Nuenfels, Ziegenmezer, Karachi.
Canara, Bell, Karachi.
Franenfels, Hupers, Hamburg.
C|Winnipeg, Bulkeley, Calcutta.
Cracovia, Quarantitto, Trieste.
Dara, Wheeler, Juddah.
Bandra, Denbrook, Busrah.
Karagola, Oliver, Durban.

LOADING.

May 7.

Steamer Morocco for Hull.

S.S. "Clan Kenneth":—The J. F. Coy.'s steamer "Clan Kenneth" arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S.S. "Lindenfels":—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer "Lendenfels" arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S.S. "King Jones":—The L. Dreyfuse Coy.'s steamer "King Jones", arrived in harbour yesterday from Freementle, with a cargo of wheat.

S.S. "Nenenfels":—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer "Lindenfels", will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S.S. "Franenfels":—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer "Franenfels", will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S.S. "Canara":—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer "Canara," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S.S. "C|Winnipeg":—The F. F. Campbell Coy.'s steamer "City of Winnipeg", will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for New York via Calcutta, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. "Dara":—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer "Dara", will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Jeddah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. "Bandra":—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer "Bandra", will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

AUSTRIAN MAIL REPORT.

S.S. "Cracovia":—The L. T. Coy.'s mail steamer "Cracovia," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Trieste, etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S.S. "Karagola":—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s mail steamer "Karagola", will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

LONG CLOTH (Light weight).
No. 5202, 5303.

	Per lb.
Rachael Mill	
David	1 0 9
Moon	1 0 9
Phoenix	1 0 9
Dinshaw Gaumukh	0 15 9

LONG CLOTH—Quality.

Swan Finlay	1 0 0
Gold Mohor	0 15 9

LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-39 In.

	Per lb
Textile (Hand)	0 15 3
Spring (Merchant)	0 15 3
Century (Bugle)	0 15 6
Apollo (Pyala)	0 15 8
Tata Mill (Darji)	0 15 0
Sakuntla	0 15 6
Matekji (Kunda)	0 14 3
Pehlad (Siwala)	0 14 9
Rachael	0 14 9
Dinshaw (Maharaja)	0 14 6
Maher	0 15 3
Kachhwa	0 14 9
Moon	0 15 0

LEPAD.

Spring	0 15 3
Textile	0 15 3
Century	0 15 3

DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards.

	Per lb.
Spring (Balance)	1 1 3
Jacob	1 1 0
Century	1 1 0
Moon Mill	1 1 0
3732 Moon	1 1 0
3842 Mayer	1 0 9

DHOOTIES 10 yards

Spring (balance)	1 0 3
Century	1 0 0
Jacob	1 0 0
Moon Mill	1 0 0

	Per Piece.
1386 Tata	2 14 6

GIN COLOURED.

A 1515 Tulsidas	12 8 0
B 1515 Ratilal	12 12 0

MARKIN JAPAN.

4488	12 12 0
8383	9 11 6
yards 120	20 12 0
9898	10 14 0
6300	10 15 0
44000	9 3 0

BLACK CHECK.

5800 Sholapur	9 0 0

DUKDI 12-13-14 yards.

Phoenix	1 3 0
Framji	1 2 6

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SHIPPING

P.&O. British India.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. & O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
11 May	Mantua ..		10,946
18 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind ..	All	11,518
25 ,,	Narkundax ..	vessels	16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..	will	11,000
8 ,,	Morosa ..		10,954
15 ,,	Razmak ..	now	10,602
22 ,,	Mooltanx ..		20,847
29 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..	sail	16,568
13 ,,	Mantua ..		10,946
20 ,,	Maloja ..		20,837
27 ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind ..	direct	11,518
3 Aug.	Ranpurax ..		16,601
10 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
17 ,,	Naldera x ..	from	16,088
24 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
31 ,,	Malwax ..		11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi ..	Bombay	16,619
14 ,,	Narkundax ..		16,572
21 ,,	Rajputana ..		16,518
28 ,,	Morosa ..	without	10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
12 ,,	Mantua ..	transship	10,946
19 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
26 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Nov.	Ranpura ..	meet	16,601
9 ,,	Maloja x ..		20,837
16 ,,	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 ,,	Macedonia ..	at	11,120
30 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..		16,088
14 ,,	Viceroy of India ..	Aden	19,000
21 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16 619
28 ,,	Morea ..		410,95

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

a Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS,

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June, 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows :—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P.&O. Special Train across France in both directions ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

About	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
15th July	Dumana	8427
5th Aug.	Domala	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows :—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

P & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929		
10th May	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
20th ,,	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
24th ,,	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
29th ,,	Alipore ..	Straits China and Japan.
7th June.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, and Australia.
21st ,,	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia
5th July	Malwa ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
19th ,,	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia
2nd Aug	Morea ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
16th ,,	Comorin ..	Colombo and Australia
30th ,,	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
13th Sept.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
27th ,,	Macedonia ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan

SHIPPING.

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Apl.	10 May
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@15 ,,
aBengal Maru ..	5396	16 May	28 ,,
Suwa Maru ..	10700	....	29 ,,
aHakodate Maru	5303	20 May	2 June.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	....	@12 ,,
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 May	13 ,,
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	....	@26 ,,
aPenang Maru ..	5214	17 June	30 ,,

aDo not carry passengers,
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Haruna Maru ..	10500	16 May	2 June
Kamo Maru ..	8000	30 ,,	17 ,,
Katori Maru ..	10000	13 June	1 July

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	29 May	6 June.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	12 June	19 ,,

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279, 22738.
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3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents.
Ballard Estate Bombay

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
136-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

About 1929		
8th May	Bandra ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
8th ,,	Karagola ..	East & South Africa.
10th ,,	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi.
11th ,,	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi
13th ,,	Vita ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings of Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs.-Fridays, and Saturdays every week. The departure of the Karachi-Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.- Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

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Capital Called-up Rs. 30,00,000
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	105,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Janeir
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. opened for approved customers an interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1 000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular Lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents:—Kemp and Co., Chatni Road, Bombay; J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.
Tele. Address: "Ulez", Kandi.

BANKING.

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital called up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.

Branches and Sub-Agencies.	
Agra.	Lahore.
Allahabad.	Lahore City.
Allahabad. City.	Lucknow.
Amritsar.	Lucknow City.
Bareilly.	Aminabad Park.
Benares.	Lucknow.
Bombay.	Lyallpur.
Cawnpore.	Meerut.
Cawnpore. City.	Moradabad.
Chandausi.	Mussoorie.
Dehra Dun.	Muttra.
Delhi.	Nagpur
Fyzabad.	Naini Tal.
Gorakpur.	Patna.
Hapur.	Rae Bareli.
Hathras.	Raipur.
Jhansi.	Rangoon.
Jubbulpore.	Shahjahanpur.
Pay Offices:	Sitapur.
Auraiya.	Ghaziabad.
Deoband	Sikandrabad.
Etawah.	Sambhal.

LONDON BANKERS:
The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank, Limited.

Banking business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,0(
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2 1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

THE
Bombay Life
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.,
(Established in India 1908)

It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.

For particulars please write to—
S. B. CARDMASTER,
Manager.
73-75, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors
Araujo Fernandes & Co.
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street. BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Insure with the Pioneers of Life Assurance work in Benga

THE HINDU MUTUAL
LIFE ASSURANCE, LTD. (Est. 1891.)

No Share-holders
No Capitalists.

TRUSTEE — GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.

Claims paid over Rs. 550,000
Insurance fund over Rs. 400,000

Compare with others its GREAT AGE, SECURITY, Management and Absolutely the lowest rates.

CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

East AND West INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in LifeInsurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay.

Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per 1000 p.a.	
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 16.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,963.
(2) Total Undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars ease apply.

NATIONAL INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
(ESTABLISHED 1906)

HEAD OFFICE:
9, Old Court House St., Calcutta

FUNDS EXCEED Rs. 1,35,00,000

LIFE POLICIES
LOW PREMIUMS
UNDOUBTED SECURITY
PROMPT CLAIMS SETTLEMENTS
WITH INTEREST FOR ANY UNUSUAL DELAY.

Write for rates and particulars of special schemes for
Children's Education or **Marriage Provision.**
Bombay Branch :—ALICE BUILDING, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department :—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper ..... Time of delivery .....

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—a Muslim B. A. in Arabic for the post of a teacher in Aden. Salary Rs.200-10-300. Preferenec will be given to one who is also B.Com. Apply atonce Hon. Secretary, the Mohamedan Educational Society, 157, Chukla Street, Bombay 3.

A 32196.

WANTED—HINDU GRADUATE; B.A. knowing Gujrati accounts and Hindi Correspondence and type Apply Box. No. 2281. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A R1590

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Wireless, Telegraph and Station Master's Courses Railway Fare PAID Boarding arrangements. Apply for Prospectus and Application Form enclosing two anna stamps—ROYAL WIRELESS & TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Delhi.

A R1556

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" at Mahableshwar and Simla Apply to. Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," P. O. Box 332, Bombay.

LOAN.

LOANS—Any amount without limit advanced against the Security of Jewellery on reasonable and fair terms, no brokers entertained. Apply Box No. 355, Advt. Dept, "Bombay Chronicle"

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—Big BUNGALOW with compound and garden, outhouses and garage, near Dadar Station. Apply RECEIVER, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

C. R1587

EDUCATIONAL.

LEARN TO BOX MODERN METHODS. By English Professional non-brutal private lessons. Terms moderate. Full particulars Box No. 2280, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

M R1579

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 58-0-
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for an acting appointment for a few months for the present for an Inspector of Steam Boilers under the Government of Madras. Pay according to qualifications and experience in the scale of Rs. 400—30—700 a month. Applications giving age, qualifications and experience should reach the undersigned on or before 15th May, 1929. The selected candidate should be prepared to join duty immediately on receipt of orders.

J. R. THURAI SINGHAM,
30-4-29, Sanitary Engineer to Govt
P. W. D. Buildings,
Triplicane, Madras.

32181

NOTICE.

OWING to the disbandment of the brass band, offers are invited for the purchase of instruments and appurtenances. List sent on application.

Apply:—BAND PRESIDENT,
4th Bn. 4th Bombay Grenadiers,
Baroda.

32191

TENDERS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE 3RD CLASS SLEEPERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED will receive sealed tenders on Railway's authorised form (price of form Rupee 1/- one only per copy) at this office upto 12 noon on 25th May, 1929, for the purchase of the following unserviceable 3rd class sleepers fit for firewood:—

79 tons 3rd class sleepers at Faridabad.
7 tons 3rd class sleepers at Muttra Junction.
6 tons 3rd class sleepers at Agra Cantt.
10 tons 3rd class sleepers at Dholpur.
7 tons 3rd class sleepers at Jhansi.
6 tons 3rd class sleepers at Chirgaon.
10 tons 3rd class sleepers at Gwalior.
3 tons 3rd class sleepers at Orai
3 tons 3rd class sleepers at Juhi
5 tons 3rd class sleepers at Bharwa Sumerpur.

136 tons.

2. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by a cash payment equal to 8 per cent of the amount of tender subject to the maximum of Rs. 1,000/- Tender for each station mentioned above should be submitted on a separate Tender form.

3. The Tenders must be addressed to the undersigned in person and the cover endorsed "Tender for the purchase of unserviceable 3rd class sleepers".

4. The undersigned reserves the right to accept the highest or any tender.

5. For further particulars and tender forms apply to:—
The DIVISIONAL ENGINEER,
Jhansi North Division,
G.I.P. Railway,
Jhansi.

J. H. FANSHAWE,
Divisional Engineer,
Jhansi North Division,
G.I.P. Railway, Jhansi.
Dated 2nd May, 1929.

32186

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No 1230 of 1926 (The Central Bank of India, Ltd. vs. Gopalji Ramji and others), has contracted to sell to our client, the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon the said lands, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof, by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof, to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, at their Office within the Fort, at 41, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay, and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim, if any, and the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground the Foras freehold tenure, situate, lying and being at Tulsi Pipe Road, off Ferguson Road, Parel, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement an area of 23,316 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 292, 318, 694, 700, 748, 749 and 673, New Nos. C|12301 and 12664, New Survey Nos. 2|2759 and 1|2756 and Cadastral Survey No. 162 (part) of the Parel Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under G Ward Nos. 1058 (2) and 1062 (2) and Street Nos. 63A and 67A, and bounded on or towards the East partly by the property formerly of the Sun Mills Co., Ltd., and now of the Madhavrao Scindia Mills Co., Ltd., and partly by the property of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, on or towards the West by the Tulsi Pipe Road, on or towards the North partly by a piece of land which Mr. N. H. Moos, Receiver in Suit No. 1230 of 1926, has contracted to sell to the members of the Varkari Samaj and partly by the property of Manilal Harilal and another and partly by the Sun Mill Road, and on or towards the South by the property of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Dated this 7th day of May, 1929.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

32193

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V., by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Last Will and Testament of VIROOBAI, daughter of Bhawan and widow of Karson Narsey, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant .....Deceased.

JETHA VASRAM, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Bricklayer, residing at 175, Kadia Community House, 2nd floor, Khoja Street, Bhansali Moholla Null Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay the sole Executor .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Sixth day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine and in the nineteenth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.
The 6th day of February, 1929.
(Sd.) JETHA VASRAM,
Petitioner-in-person.

R1592

PUBLIC NOTICES.

COOL BREEZES.

DO YOU LONG FOR

MOUNTAIN AIR? WOODED WALKS? RESTFUL NIGHTS?

Then SPEND YOUR WEEK-ENDS AT

MATHERAN and LONAVLA.

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY WILL RUN a SPECIAL WEEK-END EXPRESS on and from 11th May, to the following timings:—

TIME TABLE.

SATURDAYS.			MONDAYS.		
V. Terminus	D.	15-50	Lonavla	D.	08-30
Neral	A.	17-10	Khandala	A.	08-38
	D.	17-15		D.	08-41
Karjat	A.	17-32	Karjat	A.	09-26
	D.	17-42		D.	09-31
Khandala	A.	18-39	Neral	A.	09-45
	D.	18-42		D.	09-50
Lonavla	A.	18-50	V. Terminus	A.	11-10

WEEK-END RETURN FARES.

Rs. 11 4 0 First Class
Rs. 5 10 0 Second ,,

FARES BY COUPON TICKETS.

Rs. 10 0 0 First Class
Rs. 5 0 0 Second ,,

NOTE:—No. 3 Down Poona Mail will not halt at Neral on Saturdays during the time this Express is running. 32192

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT BHANDARWADA, DADAR, NEXT TO AGAR BAZAR AND KNOWN AS "MANTRIWADI."

Under instructions from N. H. Moos Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 316 of 1928 (Madhar Vinayak Mantri and Anr., vs. Vinayak Narayan Mantri and Anr.) and pursuant to the directions contained in the Court's order, dated 4th March, 1929, and with the consent of the Mortgagees Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of land of Pension and Tax Tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Bhandarwada, Dadar, next to Agar Bazar, admeasuring about 5,532 sq. yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 342, New No. 4071, Old Survey No. 335, New Survey No. 1/1605, Cadastral Survey No. 104, Mahim Division and assessed by the Municipality under 'G' Ward Nos. 1482(1), 1482 (2) Street Nos. 842 (842A) 843 and bounded on the East by the property now or late of Mr. Esperance, on the West by the property now or late of the Church of Salvasu Dosa, on the South by the property now or late of Mr. Marcan De Souza and partly by the property now or late of Pandu Vithal Kine and on the North by the property now or late of the Church of Salvasoo Dossa.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs.. Chitnis, Kanga and Mazagonwalla, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

SAVE YOUR Income-Tax

BY CONSULTING **PAREKH & Co**
Incorporated Certified Accountants.
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts.
Telephone No. 24185.
OFFICE:—
M. P. Baria Building, Pydhony, Bombay

PLEASING PEARL.

A UNIQUE PREPARATION.

WHICH when kept in mouth produces immence **retentive power.** When boiled in milk for 5 minutes and the milk drunk daily, enriches the blood; feeds nerves; builds up strength; over comes debility and depression; creates new vitality and sustains verility. It produces a tonic effect on every function of the body and gives new energy in all cases of weakness and depression, once **purchased it lasts for life** and is a sure remedy for gonorrhoea Syphilis, piles and Impotency, etc.,

Canvassers need everywhere.

Sold in 3 sizes at Rs. 8 (full strength) Rs. 4 and Rs. 2 only.

THE PEARL PHARMACY,
Lyallpur (Punjab).

THE ROYAL YAKUTI

A Wonderful Tonic Restorative.

This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees Ten only.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,
RAJKOT (Kathiawar).
Stocked by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

FREE! FREE!!

VAIDYA VIDYA

A guide to health, wealth and happiness sent gratis and post free.

Madan Manjari Pharmacy.
JAMNAGAR
KATHIAWAR.

Wonderful "LEPROSY" Cure
"Kusthuladh Vantabhaskarani"

Cure guaranteed.
For details apply in English to—
T. V. RAGHAVACHARYALU,
Zamindar, Sreeraghava Ayurvedasramam Kadali Razole(GodaveriDt.)Indi.

THE CAPIOL

DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 P. M.

LON CHANEY in a grand detective thriller *London After Midnight*

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 and 10 p.m.
100 p. c. All-TALKING PICTURE!

INTERFERENCE

A Paramount Talking Picture in 10 Reels.
featuring:
WILLIAM POWELL
EVELYN BRENT
CLIVE BROOK
HEAR THEM TALK!
YOU HEAR EVERY WORD!
of this wonderful Talking Picture

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30 and 10 p.m.

THE CARNIVAL OF VENICE

MARIA JACOBINI
J. MALCOLM TODD

A Sparkling Love Drama Involving a Mystery.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
THE MACDONA PLAYERS
present
THE
Mrs. WARREN'S PROFESSION
By BERNARD SHAW

Booking at Rose & Co. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

(LAMINGTON ROAD)
Presents
TO-NIGHT and During THIS WEEK
ROYAL PICTURES CORPORATION'S HISTORICAL PICTURE
"FALL of MAURYAS"
Written and Directed by
Mr. CHOWDHARI
featuring
Miss JILLOO, PUTLI, JEBU
Messrs. Vakil Elaiser and other known-stars.
DAILY FOUR SHOWS:—
At 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m. Extra Shows on Sat., Sun. & B'k. Holidays at 3 p.m.

COMING! COMING!!
Imperial Film Coy.'s Masterpiece Production
"VANISHING HOPES"

TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK
The Second of
The Victoria Fatma Releases
But Second to None
MILAN-DINAR

Miss ZUBEDA shows what is emotion on the screen—JANIBABU and YAKUB love and fight as true Rajputs of old.

Supported by a cast—cast for the story MIA KHAN—Misss SHAHZADI

Programme also includes one Reel Indian Comic "KAYA PALAT" featuring Indian Comedian Mr. VITHALDAS Parechotia.

Also
STAGE DANCES & SONGS by MISS HIRADEVI
Artistic Charming and Pleasant Dances with Sweet Music and Songs.

TIME AS USUAL.
Krishna Cinema
DUBASH THEATRE

NEXT SATURDAY
"WHOSE-FAULT?"
Written by
Sjt. K. M. Munshi Advocate.
COMING SHORTLY
HATIM TAI
40 Gorgeous Reels.

100,000 CLIENTS
Wonders of Psychic Power

And miracles of Astrology by Prof. PRAKASA RAO, Premier Astrologer of India, Mr. Bhimji K. Chotai, Sub-Engineer, P.W.D. Sub-Divisional Officer, (Kathiawar) Una, writes, 20th October, 1928—"I have tried many Astrologers, both natives and Europeans, but I have found your work as the best of all." Full Anual Life Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delineation of life and character Re. 1. Five years' Life Reading Rs. 2-8-0. Postage extra. State time and date of birth or note the time of writing the letter.

Apply to:—KALLINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, VIZIANAGRAM CITY.

THE
Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society Limited.
(Established 1871)

IT is the oldest indigenous Life Office in India. Being Mutual, there are no Shareholders; therefore all profits go to the Policy Holders.

Last Bonus declared at Rs. 18/- per Rs 1,000 per annum on Whole Life Policies.

And at Rs 15/- per Rs. 1,000 per annum on Endowment Policies.

Every Year is a BONUS YEAR.

For Prospectus &c., please write to:—
THE SECRETARY,
Whiteaway Laidlaw Building,
278, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Wanted Influential and Energetic Agents throughout India.

MAHATMA GANDHI ASTROLOGER.

Send your Horoscope or the time of letter writing. Arudam 5 questions about futurity Re. 1; each extra question As. 4. Annual Reading monthly details Rs. 2. For businessmen weekly details. One year Rs. 10. THE ANDHRA PATRIKA (Telugu Daily) writes thus:—"We acknowledge with satisfaction the efficacy of the Jothidasastra of this person."—V. K. SATAGOPACHARIAR, Tiruttani, Chittoor District, S. India. (Advt.)

SIR G. RAINEY'S VISIT TO BOMBAY

—:o:—

Not in Connection with Textile Strike

SIMLA, May 7.

The report published in a Bombay paper from Simla that the Commerce Member intends to proceed to Bombay in order to mediate in the Bombay Textile dispute was received with considerable surprise in well-informed circles in Simla. As far as can be ascertained there is no foundation for the statement.

The strike situation concerns primarily two departments. One is the Home Department which is concerned with the maintenance of Law and Order. The other is the Industries and Labour department. The Labour Member of the Government of India has lost no time in acting. The wheels of the Government machinery have for once moved fast and the Trades Disputes Act will come into force in a day or two. As regards the Home department, enquiries show that the Government of India have already made clear their views to the Bombay Government in regard to maintenance of law and order.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT UNDER LASH.

The question, it appears, came into prominence, on the occasion of the Bombay riots that took place in February. If reports can be relied, the Central Government are reported to have arrived at the conclusion on that occasion that the views of the Bombay Government in the matter of maintenance of law and order were somewhat antiquated and htat the local Government failed to rise to the occasion when the riots broke out. The Bombay Mill-owners' Association had warned the local Government that serious breaches of peace were imminent and that there was a systematic campaign of terrorism and intimidation and that the place of a legitimate trade union movement was being taken by an organised movement for the paralysis of the industry and the community. The Mill-owners it is said averred that the root cause of the industrial unrest was not economic grievance as the preaching and practice of communism as a live political method.

MILL-OWNERS SNUBBED.

And the local Government it is stated on high authority in reply snubbed the Mill-owners and claimed that the local Government's duty began and ended with the suppression of violence after it had manifested itself. The Mill-owners were told it is said in so many words that they were panicky and that they should learn to adapt themselves to the new spirit of labour democracy and that it was not their business to offer advice or to seek special protection. Needless to say, the local Government had the final say for the time being. This was only a few days or possibly a fortnight before the outbreak of the riots. And when the riots broke out and murder was committed in daylight.

NOTHING TO DO WITH STRIKS.

The Government of India it is said had some plain truth to tell to the Bombay Government. Thus, as far as the Central Government is concerned the two departments mainly concerned namely the Labour and the Home Department are fully alert and are in close touch with the local Government. The visit of the Commerce Member to Bombay has nothing to do with the strike situation. The Commerce Member of course will confer with the Mill-owners as a matter of formality. But as far as any tangible relief to the industry is concerned the Commerce Member as is only well-known in political circles has shut the door against any relief to the industry. The popular report is that when the Yarn Protection Bill was before the Assembly in September 1927 and the Mill-owners threatened to throw out the Bill unless protection was given in regard to cloth also, the Commerce Member is reported to have made it clear to the Mill-owners that he would not lift a finger even if the whole industry died. And he is said to have explained that the industry could never die; what would happen was that one series of Managing Agents and Companies would go into liquidation and their places would be taken by another series of Managing Agents and Companies. Thus, the industry would live for ever. To this a prominent Indian Mill-owner retorted: The Commerce Member has found the surest method of anglicising the Bombay Textile industry. Already the Indian Managing Agents are on the decrease and their places are being taken by European firms. And with this policy what is a probability would be a certainty.

Sir George's views to-day it is said are the sama as they were in 1927. In fact, there is likely to be a conflict between the Commerce Department and the Finance Department when the Finance Department wants to increase the duty on imported cloth for revenue purposes. So, whatever else the Commerce Member may or may not do when in Bombay intervention in the textile labour dispute is the last thing that he is likely to do.

LATEST COTTON NEWS.

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON CLOSING 3 POINTS UP

—:o:—

New York, May 7.

In sympathy with weak Liverpool the cotton market opened at a decline of 8 points with a further decline of 13 points on long liquidation. At this level there was steady buying and active short covering influenced by unfavourable weather forecast. Prices recovered all the decline and closed at a rise of 3 points.

On Wednesday Broach July/August expected to open at Rs. 335-8-0 and Liverpool expected 10 points higher.

(From Our Correspondent)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	May 7.
Previous Closing Rate	18.63
To-day's Opening Rate	18.55, 18.52
Difference	—.08 —.11
To-day's Closing Rate	18.66
Difference	+ .03

LIVERPOOL.

	May 7.
Previous Closing Rate	9.97
To-day's Opening Rate	9.80
Difference	—.17
To-day's Closing Rate	9.78
Difference	—.19

LIVERPOOL

—:o:—

Liverpool, May 7.

The Liverpool cotton market opened at a decline of 13 points and rued easy throughout the day on report of favourable weather and reported failure of a Berlin firm. The market closed at a decline of 19 points.

Middling American closed at a decline 21 points at 10.09 while Egyptian closed 20 points down 17.75.

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT.

Slightly warmer. Eastern belt moderate rainfall. Getting too much rain. Entire belt cloudy. Between midnight and day-break slight to moderate rainfall Eastern belt and Alabama. Cool night.

GARSIDE CABLE.

Unfavourable weather delays progress. Both weevil emergence. Prices very heavy in Texas (Texas produces 4 per cent. of the total crop). Already damaged early cotton southern half belt. Fertilizers sales continue heavy.

Our acreage increase expostulation 3 to 5 per cent.

—:o:—

MARKET NEWS.

(1) Cotton affected by weakness in wheat. Better weather and firmness of money.

(2) Slightly decline on some selling and report of warmer weather and report of failure of a Berlin firm.

(3) Reiss Brothers' sentiment remains Bearish. All markets owing dear money.

CONFERENCE AT SECRETARIAT

—:o:—

DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION'S VERSION

The Director of Information writes:—

Yesterday (Tuesday) afternoon His Excellency the Governor met in Conference at the Secretariat representatives of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association and the Girni Kamgar Union. The Hon. the General Member, Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatallah, was also present. The Mill-owners' Association was represented by Messrs. H. P. Mody (Chairman), Lalji Naranji, A. Geddis, F. Stones and S. D. Saklatvala. The Girni Kamgar Union's representatives were Messrs. G. T. Kandalkar (President), S. V. Deshpande, R. Randive, V. K. Tawde and Lalji Pendse.

GOVERNOR EXPLAINS.

His Excellency opened the Conference by explaining the reasons which had led him to invite the parties to a joint discussion. He pointed out the serious effects on the public life of the city which were involved in the present strike, and indicated the great desirability of coming to an agreement which would end the present situation. His Excellency also outlined the matters in dispute as they presented themselves to him, and invited the Conference to consider whether it was not possible to reconcile the opposing points of view.

Representatives of the parties then explained the attitude which they had adopted, and a general discussion followed, which lasted for 2-1/2 hours. In the end it proved impossible to arrive at any agreement on the main point at issue, namely, the reinstatement of the strikers in the Wadia group of mills.

TRADES DISPUTES ACT.

His Excellency then informed the Conference that he had just received information that the Trades Disputes Act would be brought into force to-day (Wednesday), and indicated that although the Conference did not appear to be able to find a solution the machinery provided by the Act might offer a means of doing so.

The Conference then broke up after both parties had thanked His Excellency for his efforts at conciliation.

WAR OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE

—:o:—

PUBLIC MEETING IN BOMBAY

To commemorate the memory of those who fell in the War of Indian Independence, wrongly styled the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held on Friday, 10th instant in Jinnah Hall, Girgaum at 6 p.m.. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will preside and other well known speakers will address the gathering.

VICTORIA DRIVERS' PETITION TO POLICE COMMISSIONER

—:o:—

In the course of a letter dated May 4 addressed by him to the Commissioner of Police Mr. Ibrahim Jamaluddin, Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Hack Victoria Owners' Association, writes:—

During the last riots in February about 20 to 25 victoria drivers were assaulted and beaten by rioters and two of them died owing to severe injuries received by them. The following are the few names of the drivers assaulted and injured during the present riots: (1) Vali Mohamed Ali Mohamed, (2) Amir Khan Madarkhan, (3) Raj Mohamed Ali Mohamed, (4) Jamal Ramji, (5) Abdul Karim, (6) Lal Khan Madar Khan, (7) Sardar Khan Imam Khan, (8) Mohamed Suleman, (9) Khaja Mohamed Sarvar Khan, (10) Abdul Razak Abdul Rehman, (11) Vazir Karim Mohamed.

Sir, you as well as the peace-loving citizens may be aware of this fact that we have always been rendering service to the public without any distinction of caste and creed alike to Mahomedans and Hindus during such riots and disturbances upto now by endangering our own lives. But I regret to say that our Mahomedan drivers are now attacked in the Hindu localities.

In the end I humbly request you to take proper steps to save our drivers from the reckless attacks of the rioters in any locality. Not only this but a gharrywalla should not be compelled to ply for a hire by the police in the disturbed areas where his life is in danger. Further I request you to circulate this to all divisions that if the lives of a gharrywalla or passengers in the gharry are in danger and they are in need of any help they may please be escorted to a safe place by the police of the disturbed locality.

CITY & SUBURBS

—:o:—

THURSDAY, May 9.

Municipal Corporation, 4 p.m. (B. T.).

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Hall, to-morrow (Thursday), at 4 p.m. (Bombay Time).

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with the Mails from London of 25th ultimo arrived at Aden at 11 a.m. on the 5th instant and left there at 5 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m. on Friday, the 10th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Chifuku Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 5th May and is due to arrive here in the morning of 9th May and will take berth at No. 9 Victoria Dock.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Macbridge" arrived London on the evening of the 4th nistant.

The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Naldera" with the mails from of the 27th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 6 p.m. on the 5th instant and left there at 12-30 a.m. the following. day.

WHITE LOTUS DAY.

The 38th anniversary day of the passing away of Madame Blavatsky known as the White Lotus Day will be celebrated at the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Hall, French Bridge, Chowpaty, to-day (Wednesday), at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. K. K. Manon, M.A., will deliver a short lecture on "Madame Blavatsky and the White Lotus Day", and Mr. Maneck'lal H. Vakil, M.A., LL.B., will speak in Gujrati on "The Hero Worship and Madame Blavatsky". There will be songs and music. Miss Tehmina R. D. Kanga will preside. The meeting is open to all.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, the Muslim Students' Union, the Students' League a trip to Hogg Island (Novah) to see the nautical school of Sir Mumad Yusuf has been arranged for Sunday, the 12th instant. Members desirous of joining the trip are requested to write to the secretaries and remit Rs. 3|- before Friday, the 10th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE

—:o:—

Mails for the Straits (including Siam, Borneo F. M. S., Johore, Malacca, Netherlands-East-Indies, Phillipine Islands, Penang, Selangore and Singapore) and China per s.s. "Ellenga" via Negapatam, will be closed at General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 8th instant.

Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s.s. "Rajputana" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-0 a.m. on Friday, the 10th instant.

INDIA-LONDON WEEKLY AIR MAIL SERVICE.

The service commences from Sunday, the 7th April 1929 from Karachi and the mails from Bombay for transmission by Air Mail will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office every Thursday evening.

The latest hours of postings at the Bombay General Post Office will be as follows:—

Unregistered correspondence, 6-00 p.m. (Thursdays).

Registered correspondence, 5-00 p.m. (Thursdays).

(No parcels. No insurance).

The service is available for Iraq, Palestine, Egypt and United Kingdom and the Countries the route for which lies through London. Letters, registered and unregistered postcards and packets addressed to the above mentioned places will be accepted for despatch.

These articles, should, in addition to the usual postage be prepaid with Air Fee at the rate of 3 annas for Iraq, 4 annas for Palestine and Egypt and 6 annas for United Kingdom "for every half ounce or part of that weight."

Articles intended for transmission by weekly India-London Air Mail Service should be clearly superscribed "By India-London Air Mail" or should bear a Blue Air Mail label which is available at the Post Office.

BERNARD SHAW ON "SOCIAL EVIL"

—:o:—

"MRS. WARREN'S PROFESIONS" AT OPERA HOUSE

The burning problem of the "Social Evil" is handled by Bernard Shaw in his play "Mrs. Warren's Profession" which will be staged by the Macdona Players to-night (Wednesday) at the Royal Opera House.

It deals with the struggles of a young woman who is driven by poverty to work in a white-lead factory, and is later attracted by the prospect of a more comfortable life by "Easy Virtue". She organises houses of ill-fame on a commercial scale in conjunction with a wealthy man of London, and makes her establishment a great success. Though her finer instincts, dormant within her heart, revolt against her profession, she sticks to it in order to get the means to educate her daughter to a higher life. The daughter who becomes an accomplished scholar and has grown up with an entirely different outlook on life despises and scorns her mother and refuses to treat her with the sympathy and consideration due to her, and they eventually separate to go their own respective ways. The irony of the whole situation is that the very life which the mother adopts for the sake of her daughter becomes the means of losing to her the latter's companionship and association for which she yearns.

This play was held up by the Censor in England for theatrical production for 22 years and it was produced in English for the first time by Mr. Stanley Drewitt (who has also produced the other plays of Shaw for this Company), five years ago when the ban was lifted. It is also interesting to note that Miss Joan Hopegood who is still with the Company was the first English-speaking actress to play the role of Mrs. Warren. This play has so far proved the most popular and successful of the Company's productions. It will be repeated here on Saturday next.

WHEN MASONS FALL OUT

—:o:—

A DEFAMATION CASE IN POLICE COURT

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, 3rd Court. Mr. Nariman Ratanji Daruvala presented a complaint against Mr. Ganpatrao V. Jaykar charging him with defamation.

The complainant states: "I am a hosiery merchant and proprietor of the Imperial Hosiery Mart at Sheikh Memon Street. I am a Free Mason and a member of the Bhore Ghaut No. 3465 E.C. in Bombay.

"Accused is a cashier in the firm of Messrs. Mackinon Mackenzie & Co. of Bombay. He is at present master of my lodge since 13th April. One Mr. B. S. Chinoy, a tramway officer, was the ruling master of the Lodge. As the accounts of the Lodge were not in order Mr. Chinoy commenced correspondence with the accused at my request. On the 3rd instant accused sent a letter in an open envelope to Mr. Chinoy at his office at Colaba signed by the accused. "The letter" states the complainant "is highly defamatory of me. It mentions my name and calls me one of the Myrmidons of Mr. Chinoy."

The Magistrate ordered a summons to be issued against the accused.

THE WEATHER

—:o:—

RAINFALLS IN BENGAL AND BURMA

POONA, May 7.

The eastern half of the seasonal trough of low pressure over the Gangetic Plain has given nearly general rain in Assam and a few falls in Bengal and Burma. A western disturbance has caused widespread duststorms along the frontier and now lies as a low pressure area over the Punjab. Associated with thunderstorms there has been nearly general rain in Malabar and Mysore and local rain in Madras Deccan while a few falls have occurred in Madras Southeast.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Bhamo one inch; Kyaukpyu a quarter; Cherrapunji and Silchar five; Tezpur three; Sibsagar, and Mymensingh one; Gauhati a half; Shillong a quarter; Chittaldrug, Mysore, Salem and Vellore a half and Trivandrum and Bellary a quarter.

Forecast.—Extension of duststorms over Northwest India and of rain along and near the Western Himalayas in Benbal and into Bihar.

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of slight intensity with origin about four thousand and two hundred miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at ten hours forty nine minutes on Monday, May 6.— A. P.

THE REBIRTH OF N. C. O.

—:o:—

Revolution alone can bring Emancipation to India

MADRAS, May 5.

Discussing under the caption "The rebirth of non-co-operation" the prospects of a revival of non-co-operation movement in the March-April number of the "Triveni" Dr. Fattabhi Sitarasmiah writes:—

"The prospects of Non-co-operation are bright from the standpoint even of Government. What are the alternatives before them? Soviet Russia, Bolshevic money. Direct Action, strikes and all that they mean.....disorder, violence, bloodshed, not to mention disorganisation of industry. All this is on one side, and in the open. It must be admitted by Government for we are speaking in their language. On the other, you have secret societies, bombs and revolvers assassinations and anarchy; in a word, the unconcealed cult of unmitigated violence which Government fears and people abominate. Surely, Government can make no choice between these two. They must hitch their wagon then to the star of Moderate politics, but where is this commodity, this organism this organisation? It is dead as Dodo or a doer mat. It is dead and buried seven fathoms deep beneath the surface of Liberalism. It is Liberalism and the Liberals that have made the Simon Boycott a real success. Were it not so the authorities would to-day not be owning the success of the boycotters. Liberals being no longer friends of Government, and the veil that marks them off from the Non-co-operators being altogether thin, Government cannot look to them for support. Direct action is anathema and open anarchy means bloodshed. Liberalism of the old-world type is important even if it is surviving in a nook here or a corner there. The only upholders of Law and Order—those that swear by non-violence in their very disobedience of laws—those that are the best friends of Government under the very banner of their civil revolution, are the non-violent non-co-operators.

PROGRESS OF BRUTE FORCE.

Day by day the strength of Government on the plane of force is increasing. Aeroplanes are a new factor in putting down revolution, decimating whole villages and population. Government are strongest on the plane of brute force. On the legal or constitutional plane, they are less so but they are utterly frail, weak and helpless on the moral plane—the plane of non-co-operation. On this plane we are impregnable. Right, Justice and Morality are on our side. On the constitutional plane we are less strong. On the plane of force we are weakest. Let us therefore revive Non-co-operation and silently work the end of autocracy in India. When the self-consciousness of the people is roused, their desire for Swaraj is kindled their deserts dare not be challenged by anyone. Revolution alone can bring emancipation to India, and that revolution which the Congress has all along encouraged, fostered and worked for, is the revolution of non-violent non-co-operation. It is necessarily slow in its processes, but is inoffensive, unchallengeable and sure in its march. History may not exactly repeat itself, but the broad outlines of the processes by which India is destined to come by her freedom glimpses of the heliocentric course of Indian politics in which the self-luminary planets of a revived faith in khaddar, of communal unity and the development of panchayats revolve round the Sun of Gandhi, and in which the Councils are but a satellite like the moon around the earth, wanting in self-luminousness and playing but a nocturnal part in the 'akasa' of life.

THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA

—:o:—

CLEVER PERFORMANCE BY MACDONA PLAYERS

Bernard Shaw's brilliant satire on the medical profession "The Doctor's Dilemma" is an exceedingly difficult play to act not only because it requires from the actors who personate the four medical men of eminence, each one a specialist in his own way, very clever individualistic characterization of their several parts to bring out fully the irony with which Mr. Shaw lacks the profession but also because the lack of plot and the deliberate attempt to invest the characters with only a psychological interest makes the play tedious in parts. The capable rendering of the specialist's role by Messrs. Keen, de Lee, Homewood and Pascol and the brilliant acting of Miss Daphne Carr as Mrs. Dubedat enabled the Macdona Players to give a successful interpretation of the play on Tuesday night at the Royal Opera House before a crowded audience. Mr. Terence O'Brien as the physically doomed artist was good, but the Royal Opera House suffers considerably from acoustic defects and much of the emotional dialogue tinged with brilliant sarcasm was lost upon the audience because they could listen to it only with difficulty.

Professors V. G. Kale and K. N. Dravid, members of the Deccan Education Society conducting the Fergusson College, Poona, and the Willingdon College, Sangli, have been permitted by the Board of Life Members to retire on fulfilment of their pledge to serve the Society for twenty years.—A. P.

CARRY NATION-WIDE CAMPAIGN TO RETURN SAKLATVALA TO PARLIAMENT

—:o:—

(1) Collect contributions for his Election Fund and send promptly to:—B. F. Bharucha, 63, Pedder Road, Bombay, for remittance to London.

(2) Hold public meetings to pass resolutions in support of Comrade Saklatvala and send fraternal greetings to his electorates at Battersea to return him by overwhelming majority. Congress Committees, Youth Leagues, Trade Unions, Independence Leagues pass resolutions of confidence in "SAK". Post same to:—M. Desai, Ranchhod-Bhawan, Girgaon, Bombay. (4) for transmission to London.

(3) Nationalist Press (including vernaculars) insert this appeal regularly and send copies of papers to above address to be forwarded to Battersea.

MEERUT DEFENCE FUND.

Bombay Meerut Defence Committee is cabling another instalment of Rs. 100 for the use of the 31 arrested Labour leaders. Sympathisers and friends are requested to give their mite to the volunteers who are going round the City.

ONLY AN INVITATION FROM PRINCE OF WALES

LONDON, May 7.

Reuter learns with regard to Sir John Simon visit to Crabwell House that it is not summons but invitation to Sir John and Lady Simon from the Prince of Wales to dine with and meet the Queen.—Reuter.

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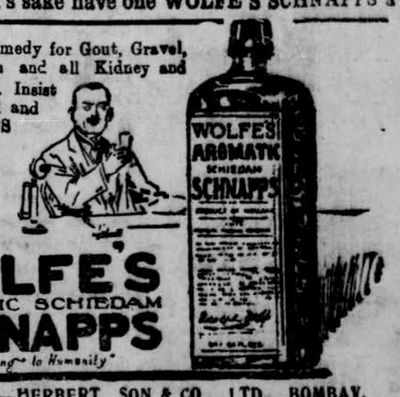

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The Bombay Chronicle
WEDNESDAY, MAY, 8, 1929.

Bardoli Vindicated

—:o:—

The Report of the Special Enquiry into the second Revision Settlement of the Bardoli and Chorasi Talukas, conducted by Messrs. R. S. Broomfield and R. M. Maxwell, is just published by Government along with their brief resolution on the Report. The circumstances that led to the appointment of the Enquiry Committee are too well-known to be re-stated. The Committee's terms of reference, however, may be noted. It was directed to enquire into and report upon the complaints of the people of the Bardoli and Chorasi Talukas (a) "that the enhancement of revenue recently made is not warranted in terms of the Land Revenue Code, (b) that the reports accessible to the public do not contain sufficient data warranting the enhancement and that some of the data are wrong." The Committee was further directed to find, if the people's complaints are held to be justified, "what enhancement or reduction, if any, there should be upon the old assessment."

After a prolonged, laborious and a highly conscientious enquiry the Committee has come to the unanimous opinion with regard to the reliability of the data in question that "the complaint referred to in point (b) of the terms of reference is substantially justified" that "the data are obviously not sufficient to warrant either the general increases sanctioned in the maximum rates or the much higher increases in the case of particular villages", and that the rental and sale statistics have been carelessly compiled, are demonstrably incorrect in a large number of cases, and in general must be regarded as completely unreliable." The Committee finally submits that "the present settlement cannot be allowed to stand in either of the two talukas" and proceeds to formulate fresh proposals of its own. As against the 29 per cent. increase recommended by the Settlement Officer, reduced to 20 per cent. by the Government of Bombay, the Committee recommends an increase of only 5.7 per cent. "Our experience of these talukas", the Committee adds, "does not suggest that they will be under-assessed at this figure, nor does the evidence which we have collected appear to justify a larger increase at the present time." In short the Committee has substantially vindicated the contention of the people of Bardoli and the grounds on which that contention was based. The Committee pay a well-deserved tribute to "Our friends from the Ashram" as they describe Mr. Vallabhbhai's lieutenants, particularly Mr. Narhari Parikh and Mr. Mahadev Desai, for "the conscientious and impartial manner" in which they assisted them and "the real value" of the assistance for the purposes of the enquiry. Messrs. Broomfield and Maxwell have themselves conducted the enquiry in a "conscientious and impartial manner" as well as rare courage and independence and the service they have rendered in ascertaining the truth about Bardoli and in bringing into relief the need for radical revision of the entire revenue system will long be remembered with grateful appreciation by the people not only of this Presidency but also of all India. The Government, in their resolution on the Report, say: "While not prepared at the present stage to commit himself to any conclusions on questions of general principle discussed in the Report or the methods of application of the principles adopted therein, the Governor-in-Council accepts the specific recommendations as to the maximum rates and grouping of villages and will take steps to give effect to them forthwith." It seems reasonable to expect that the people of Bardoli, too, will accept the Committee's decision, despite any shortcomings in it, due to the faulty system of land revenue in general.

The defects in the Revenue official's methods of reassessment are glaringly revealed in the Committee's Report. With regard to the methods followed by Mr. Jayakar, the Settlement Officer, the Committee observes: "We do not wish to attach undue importance to what village officers and others have told us as to the perfunctory character of his village inspections, but we are bound to record that in no single village of the 70 which we ourselves inspected were we able to discover that he had made any personal examination of leasing transactions there." The Settlement Commissioner's methods were hardly less perfunctory. Says the Committee: "The Settlement Commissioner has made the curious mistake in estimating the volume of statistical material placed on record. He has relied mainly on the last period for which rental transactions have been compiled by Mr. Jayakar. These figures are, of course, gross figures, yet Mr. Anderson has almost always referred to them as though they represented the net areas leased." These officers and their gross errors are but typical and the injustice wrought by them might never have been revealed, but for the heroic stand made by the people of Bardoli under the able and intrepid leadership of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel. The injustice is bound to continue unless Revenue cases are brought under the jurisdiction of judicial courts and the whole revenue policy is revised and regulated by the Legislature. The whole country is indebted to the people of Bardoli alike for their exposure of Government's land revenue policy and for demonstrating the potency of Satyagraha for the redress of grievances. The fruits of their glorious victory will not be permanent unless the entire land revenue policy is immediately radically reformed. It is to the accomplishment of this task that the leaders of the people must bend their efforts.

No Half Measures

—:o:—

The Bombay Municipal Corporation was well advised in rejecting at its Monday's meeting the suggestion of its Law, Procedure and Elections Committee that the Government nominations on the Municipal Standing Committee should be retained. It rightly accepted instead the amendment moved by Mr. Dalvi that the Government be informed that their four nominations to that Committee should be dispensed with and that the Corporation should be allowed to elect four more members for those seats. This will be, indeed, a healthy reform making some little salutary improvement upon the present system but half measures like this will not succeed in making the Corporation a truly democratic body. Not only is it necessary that the vicious system of nomination should be abolished, it is also imperative that the Corporation should enjoy an adult franchise, should insist on a redistribution of the wards and should be entitled to choose its own head of the Executive over whom its control must be final and undisputed. The present system of a Government official being imposed upon it to direct its Executive is derogatory to its self-respect and an offence to the fundamental principle of local self-government. Instead of tinkering with reform here and there, what is urgently wanted is that popular representatives on the Legislature should initiate a bill with the object of rendering it a truly representative body elected on adult franchise. The bureaucracy will fight the bill tooth and nail but so long as it is not put on the Statute Book, the present unhappy position will continue.

Hard Lines

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According to the evening gramophone of the "Times of India", the Conservatives of Spen Valley, the constituency which Sir John Simon represents in Parliament, "have wanted to be rid" of the Liberal leader. They ardently desire that Spen Valley should be held by a Tory. And now comes Mr. Baldwin and spoils their game by writing a letter to them, admonishing them for having ventured upon the suggestion of putting up a rival to him in winning the seat at the ensuing General Elections. He urges them to be patriotic to remember that he accepted "the call of the Government in the interests of the nation" and exhorts them to withdraw opposition to him. The Right Wiig of British Labour takes the same view and has not put up a candidate for Spen Valley. Thus do all shades of British imperialism agree in lightening the electoral labours of the man who is busy keeping India safe for the Empire. It is hard lines, none-the-less, on the Tory enthusiasts of Spen Valley who find they have to forswear their cherished desire of getting rid of him.

Plea for Land Banks.

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The Hon. V. Ramdas Pantulu's presidential address at the eleventh session of the Bihar and Orissa Co-operative Congress will be found very instructive by all interested in the practical problems of Co-operation. He does not indulge in abstract academic principles or barren denunciatory criticism but offers practical constructive suggestions drawn from his long experience and wide study. He rightly pleads for better co-ordination between the Provincial Bank, central banks and primary credit societies, without which there is bound to be confusion of aims and clash of interests. He also pleads for special Co-operative land mortgage banks, with a central organisation to raise long term funds, so as to enable the poor ryot with his necessarily weak personal credit to obtain long-term loans on the security of his land. Co-operation cannot be substantially useful to the villagers unless it satisfactorily deals with the problem of long term loans.

THE POLITICAL ISSUE IN EAST AFRICA.

CHOICE BEFORE THE INDIAN COMMUNITY.

(BY U. K. OZA).

We must assert our right of functioning in the political life of East Africa on terms of perfect equality with the Whites as citizens of the British Empire and as a civilized community. We cannot consent to give up the Natives to British farmers.

The present is the time to determine whether we shall function in international life as independent people or as henchmen of British imperialists. Our attitude to the interests of foreign people to nations struggling for independence and to races just awakening from primitive ignorance, will build up or mar for ever the reputation of our new-born national consciousness. Unfortunately, we have very few opportunities of effectively functioning in international life, but we have an inter-imperial life within the British Empire and the nations of the world are watching how we conduct ourselves in its affairs what influence for good or evil we exert on Britain's international and colonial policy and whether when we are free, we shall be an influence for the good of humanity. Our behaviour as Britain's helots to-day will determine our career in the future as a free nation.

It is necessary, therefore, that our attitude to the British and the Native people in the colonies of Britain should be clearly defined and that there should be nothing in it that might savour of sordidness or toadyism.

OUR CHOICE.

We can go and stay in the colonies of Britain on sufferance as hewers of water and cutters of wood, working under British direction, introducing British goods and fixing the yoke of Britain on the necks of an unsuspecting and primitive native race. Or we may consent to remain there as having already been there, concerned only with our limited interests, trusting to the goodwill of the British colonists for their maintenance and protection, and looking on, while the Natives are being reduced to poverty and serfdom or are being prepared to be used as an instrument of British ambitions for the domination of the world. Or we may continue to stay there as free and equal citizens of the British Commonwealth developing the colonies to the best extent we can, leading a virile colonial life and assisting the Natives to progress and civilize themselves so that when the time comes, they should come unto their own and new states in which the brotherhood of man operating as a basic principle comes into being.

ALIENS IN THE EMPIRE.

Before I proceed further, it may be pointed out that, thanks to our short-sightedness, we have not much of choice left. Our position in the British Dominions except the Union of South Africa is nil. We accepted a subordinate, disinterested position in the Union and though our interests there may have secured recognition and protection under the Habibullah Agreement, we are no influence or force in its affairs. As a people we cannot contemplate at any future date our affecting either our own destinies or those of the Native races there. So far as the political and social development of the States of the Union of South Africa is concerned, we have got to be mere onlookers,—indeed, without being aliens in the British Empire we have consented to act as aliens in the political affairs of South Africa. The only place where we have not given up anything is East Africa and after a long struggle we are on the threshold of a decision. What is our decision going to be, as Indians, as people who have passed through the ordeal of a blind, foreign domination, as a nation that taking its own stand on the highest and purest principles of political and economic life, claims freedom for itself and for others and as advocates of world-wide peace, progress and justice?

Our decision with regard to the position in East Africa to-day will establish our reputation as a freedom-loving, freedom-giving, sincere people with millions of the Bantu race as well as with the empire and the world at large. Are we content to be in East Africa as a community of petty traders, unintelligent artisans and second class clerks or are we going to assert our position as the people who opened up East Africa for civilisation and trade, who taught the Natives industry, craft and thrift and who have stood as bulwarks against an unmoral attempt at reducing the Native communities to the position of landless wage-earners?

POLITICAL SEGREGATION.

The British people in East Africa desire that we should occupy a position of subordinate semi-aliens in those regions. They will give us five or six members on the Legislative Council..... "in order to secure to us adequate representation of our interests". They are also willing to give us an electorate in which we may exercise our votes and through which we may send our members.

(Continued on page 10.)

Notes of the Day

Bengal Swarajists' Success.

The ensuing general election in Bengal promises to be one of unusual interest. All the parties in the province including three different Muslim groups are said to be extraordinarily active. The Congress Party is generally acknowledged to be the best organised party and seems confident of better success now than ever before. That confidence is fairly justified by the unopposed return of about a dozen Congress candidates. Mr. Sen Gupta's presidential speech at the Kulna District Conference was naturally an election address and reflected the spirit of confidence among Congressmen. A pleasing feature of the speech was the repeated emphasis on the need for complete Hindu-Muslim unity. We understand that the Congress Party has abandoned the plan of setting up its own candidates to contest the Muslim seats but has come to an understanding with the Presidency Muslim League to support all nationalist candidates nominated by the League. It would have been best for the Congress Party to appoint its own Muslim candidates, but the course it has now adopted is certainly the next best. The Party should spare no pains in helping Nationalist Muslim candidates.

Elections in Madras.

The Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee is reported to have rejected a proposal to constitute a joint board of several political parties to run the ensuing elections, on the ground that such a course was likely to affect the prestige of the Congress and hamper its future work. The proposal, it seems, was to unite all those who supported the Nehru Report. This was by itself a reasonable suggestion but the difficulty lay in the fact that many who express lip sympathy for the Report are not prepared to follow the Congress programme of work in and outside the Councils or anything like it. In these circumstances it was certainly difficult for the Congress Committee to accept any scheme of joint action which would compromise the Congress programme. But it should still be possible for Congressmen in certain constituencies to help Nationalists against communalists. And there is no reason why Nationalists who are now outside the Congress should not join it.

Humiliating The Corporation.

On April 22, the Government of Bombay addressed the Board of Management of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute asking them to reconsider the election of Mr. Y. G. Pandit and Mr. Hudson as members of the Board on the ground that these two gentlemen were not in sufficiently close touch with the mofussil conditions. Mr. Y. G. Pandit represents the Bombay Municipal Corporation on the Board and the latter had been elected in 1928 as a member of the Committee of Directors for Technical Education. But on receipt of the letter from Government the Board decided by the casting vote of the Chairman, Mr. R. D. Bell, an official, to fall in with the wishes of Government. The Corporation at its Monday's meeting took the only self-respecting course possible by agreeing with Mr. Dalvi's suggestion that a protest should be made to Government against the insulting reflection on the Corporation's ability to choose the right and proper persons to represent it on the Board of the V. J. T. Institute

A Sudden Discovery.

It is curious that after his being on the Board for more than two years—the Corporation elected him in 1926—Mr. Pandit should have been discovered to be incompetent to serve the Board. It will be recalled that it was the Government of Bombay who had called in Mr. Pandit as an expert to report on the oil industry in this Presidency and his work was highly commended. He has been in touch as a technical adviser to oil mills practically in all parts of the Presidency and this sudden discovery of incompetence in him by Government is, to say the least, a mysterious move to remove him from the Board.

A Thought For The Day.

"No man can be called great who has not to the last hour of his life fulfilled the responsibility which greatness entails".

—MAHADEO GOVIND RANADE.

ATTEMPT ON PREMIER

—:o:—

A Lithuanian Outrage

BERLIN, May 7.

A message from Kovno states that the assassination of M. Valdemaras, Prime Minister of Lithunia, was attempted last evening. Seven shots were fired at his party outside the theatre. M. Valdemaras was unhurt but his aide-de-camp named Gudinas was killed instantly, and M. Valdemara's step son and lady were seriously injured.—Reuter.

BARDOLI SATYAGRAHI'S VINDICATED

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(Continued from page 1)

increase in share rents, etc., and come to the general conclusion that the Settlement Officer was optimistic in the conclusions which he had drawn as to the effect of these considerations on his proposals. The rental statistics relied upon by the Settlement Commissioner are examined and the Special Officers emphasise the point that close scrutiny of the kind required can only be properly carried out in the villages in the presence of the parties or of people acquainted with the facts. The Tenancy Register is probably the least reliable of the village records, and in the course of their enquiries they discovered a large number of errors. Moreover, the Registers do not contain all the material facts. The Special Officers state that the statistics in the Settlement Report which purport to give verified statistics of leases in practically every village in Bardoli and Chorasi for a period of no less than 24 years, cannot possibly have been verified in any real sense by the Settlement Officer himself.

RENTAL FIGURES MISLEADING

It is clear too that the Settlement Commissioner's proposals were founded almost entirely on the assumption that the rental statistics, as appearing in the various appendices H, contain all that is necessary to establish rental values in these two talukas, and that the rental values so ascertained can be adequately expressed by means of indices. After examining these statistics in detail the report says (speaking of the Bardoli Taluka) "leaving out of account the great diminution of material which results from proper sifting, we have found comparatively few villages in which leasing for cash rents is really common, while in many others it is so rare that no conclusion as to the state of agriculture in general can fairly be based on rental figures". The data require much more detailed study than is possible on the information supplied in the appendices, and in whatever manner the results of an individual village may be summed up for the purpose of exhibition in a statistical form, only very general inferences can be drawn from them regarding the relation of "rental value" to the present maximum rate. A very wide margin indeed must always be allowed for the eccentricities of the raw material, and any attempt to use the figures as though they were capable of yielding a direct calculation of the "full standard assessment" should be regarded as wholly untrustworthy.

WRONG GROUPING OF VILLAGES.

The report then examines the grouping proposals and says "whatever may have been the principles applied to the revision settlements of these two talukas, they have certainly not resulted in schemes of grouping which are consistently intelligible or in accordance with the facts as we find them. Some of the worse anomalies were corrected by the subsequent orders of Government in the case of the Bardoli taluka, but in many other cases the grouping is demonstrably wrong. We have found so little to help us in the sanctioned revised grouping of these talukas, that in framing our own proposals we have found it better to ignore the new and to start afresh from the old grouping."

In their discussion of sale statistics the Special Officers refer to one circumstance of special importance in these talukas, namely, the great demand for land on the part of people who have made money in South Africa or in other places abroad and their obvious willingness to pay fancy prices for it. It is perfectly clear that these people are inclined to be liberal, not to say reckless, in the disposal of their money, and the only inference to be drawn from the fact is that people who pay such astonshingly high prices for land as these South Africans do cannot make any exact calculation of expected profit or interest on capital.

AGRICULTURISTS' COMPLAINT JUSTIFIED.

Summing up their conclusions on this part of the report the Special Officers say "We are bound to hold that the complaint referred to in point (b) of the terms of reference is substantially justified. The data in the reports, apart from rental and sale statsities, are obviously not sufficient to warrant either the general increases sanctioned in the maximum rates, or the much higher increases in the case of particular villages. The rental and sale statistics have been carelessly compiled, are demonstrably incorrect in a large number of cases, and in general must be regarded as completely unreliable. Furtfier, the established method of using the statistics is in our opinion unsound in theory and, however it may work in practice in other districts, is not capable of giving satisfactory results in this part of Gujarat, where leases and sale transactions are affected by such a variety of disturbing factors. In view of this conclusion we submit that the present settlement cannot be allowed to stand in either of the two talukas, and we therefore proceed to formulate fresh proposals of our own as directed in the last part of paragraph 2 of the Government Resolution by which we were appointed."

The Special Officers then discuss their proposals for a re-settlement. They say that in the course of their field work they made public inspection of 49 villages in the Bardoli taluka and 21 villages in the Chorasi taluka, and general enquiries were made at each village village covering practically the whole of the revenue, agricultural and economic facts so far as relevant for settlement purposes. The greater part of the time, however, was usually devoted to the examination of sale and more particularly leases, where such material was available.

TRIBUTE TO BARDOLI WORKERS.

At all their inspections the case for the agiculturists was also wathed by representatives specially delegated for the purpose, and the report acknowledges the conscientious and impartial manner in which this assistance was given and its real value to the Special Officers for the purpose of this enquiry. The Report points out that there can be no doubt that rental data if collected with proper care, tabulated in a manner which brings out their real significance and used with due reference to the meanings of the underlying transactions, do afford almost the only positive evidence accessible to the Settlement Officer in revising the assessment. "We ourselves" says the report "have found that that the great amount of time and labour involved in the collection and compilation of these statistics has yielded valuable results, and while we have used our own judgment entirely in the interpretation of the figures we have based our settlement proposals more largely on these data than on any other class of material."

PROFITS OF AGRICULTURE.

At the preliminary conference with the representatives of the people, which was the starting point of the enquiry, it was impressed upon the Special Officers that the best method of determining the profits of agriculture is by ascertaining the yield, multiplying it by the price, and deducting the expenses of cultivation (the main items in which, it was explained, are labour, including the estimated wages of working owners and their families, seed, live stock and dead stock and manure). The report points out that the method is not a new one, and no one acquainted with its history could feel very sanguine about the results to be expected from it. The Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee were unanimous in their opinion that any comparison of the assessment with net produce is in practice impossible "since the expenses of cultivation are not known with sufficient accuracy, and it would take years to ascertain them." The Special Officers state that they have carefully considered the elaborate data submitted to them and the statements, which were prepared with the greatest care and industry. The salient point about these statements is that, invariably, in Bardoli, and almost invariably in Chorasi, the balance was on the wrong side. The report says "At the outset, therefore, this method of calculation brings us to a paradox, if not an absurdity. The pursuit of agriculture is not a lucrative one in most parts of the world. It is not the means by which fortunes are made. Where conditions are favourable, however, it may be expected to provide at least a competence, and it can hardly be denied that in these two talukas the conditions are on the whole favourable. They are not free from the danger of sudden calamities,' such as the frost which in this very year largely destroyed what would otherwise have been a bumper cotton crop. But the people in the village where we happened to be camped at the time told us they could hardly remember a similar catastrophe, and it can safely be said that this part of Gujarat is less subject to the vagaries of climate than most parts either of Gujerat or of the Deccan. The rainfall is, generally speaking, assured and sufficient in quantity. The soil over the greater part of both talukas is obviously extremely fertile. Only a rich and generous soil could stand the strain of growing cotton for years successively, with very occasional rotation of other crops; or could furnish such evidence of fertility as, for instance, the great Bardoli rice plain as we saw it from Pardi Kadod half way through January The solid expanse of wal, castor and hemp, stretching almost to the horizon, might not, as far as these second crops are concerned, represent any vast amount of money, but afforded a very good criterion of what the main rice crop must have been. With such a vista before one's eyes, it was difficult indeed to believe that the cultivation of the economic unit of land, that is, of average land in an average year (for those were the conditions postulated, I must necessarily result in a loss of Rs. 200 a year. (The figure given for Pardi Kadod was Rs. 201). If that were the loss per unit of 15 acres the loss on the whole village must be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 8,000. In Valod, where the same unit was taken and the same figure of loss shown, we calculated that the loss for the village on that basis must amount to Rs. 45,600 a year. How

BARDOLI SIRDAR CONGRATULATED

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'CHRONICLE" STAFF'S MESSAGE TO VALLABHBHAI

The following telegram has been sent on behalf of the "Chronicle" staff to Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel:—

"Heartiest congratulations from colleagues and self to you and Bardoli Satyagrahis on triumphant vindication of Satyagraha campaign.—Brelvi."

is it possible that agriculture could be carried on at all under such conditions; and how is one to explain, in that case, the statistics of rents and sales? Let any reasonable reduction be made from the recorded figure of such transactions. The fact remains that very substantial sums are everywhere paid for the privilege of cultivating or owning land which, according to these figures, is not only not going to give any return whatever on the capital expended, but is, on the contrary, merely a means of accumulating a load of debt. There must be something wrong with the calculations somewhere.

"OUR FRIENDS FROM THE ASHRAM".

.....Naturally the first question that arises is, are the figures given reliable? Now we are quite satisfied, and we are glad to testify, that Messrs. Narhari Parikh and Mahadev Desai, who prepared the cost of production statements for us, were sincerely desirous of assisting us to ascertain the real truth. They did their best, we believe, to present the facts with scrupulous fairness and accuracy, and they have frequently discounted claims and allegations which appeared to be exaggerated. At the same time one cannot ignore the fact that their calculations are almost entirely based on the information furnished by the cultivators themselves, that is, by the very people to whose interest it is to show that agriculture does not pay and that the assessment is too high. Even if circumstances could ever exist in which a Settlement Officer could safely base his proposals on the ryots' own estimates of their capacity to pay, it is certain, for obvious reasons, that the circumstances do not exist now in these particular talukas. Neither the estimates of yield per acre, which in many cases, especially in Bardoli, appeared to be unduly low, nor the details of alleged expenditure were capable of any convincing test. So far as we are aware the only instances in which the profit and loss statement for the unit is based, even partially, on any regularly kept accounts occurred in Sarbhon (where the Co-operative Credit Society maintains an account of the sale of cotton) and in Kosad (where accounts of the chillies supplied and the prices paid for them, are kept in books furnished to their clients by the Surat greengrocers). We have to regard these statements, therefore as rather in the nature of a plaint or statement of claim as evidene in the strict sense of the word; and we consider that they derive most of their value from the conscientious way in which they were compiled and edited by our friends from the Ashram."

"Even taking the figures at their face value, however, it became evident at a very early stage in the proceedings that they do not really mean what they purport to mean. Let us go back to our particular instance, Mota. The Tenancy Register of that village showed that in 1927-28 there were 344 acres leased for cash rents, and the people admitted that leasing of jirait land was quite common at a rent of Rs. 7 or so per bigha. The question was put to them therefore, why should a man pay Rs. 175 (rent of the typical unit of 25 bighas) in order to incur a loss of Rs. 126? (As a matter of fact the loss ought to be much more than that since there is no item of rent in the calculation as it stands). A khatedar of the village, who cultivates 100 acres, said in reply to this that he himself does not spend anything for manure, as he gets enough from his own cattle. He also mentioned that the members of his family, who do much of the work do not actually get any wages. Another landowner, with a rather smaller holding answered in the same way, but stated that the average man has to spend about Rs. 50 for manure in addition to what he gets from his own animals. In reply to a similar question in Varad the patel said: (1) that wages are not paid to members of the family, (2) that out of the iiem of Rs. 174 for manure considerably more than half comes from the cultivator's own animals, (3) that many people keep buffaloes, and and they and their family are maintained out of the price of the ghee. Repiies to the same effect were given in Timbe-va, Palsod and elsewhere It was quite obvious that, whatever the position might seem to be on paper, the people here did not allege that they were unable to make both ends meet."

The report examines a number of accounts in detail and points out that in practice it is either impossible, or at least extremely difficult, to express the two sides of the account in equivalent terms, and the Special Officers "cannot feel satisfied that the ingenious attempt which has been made to solve the problem has been at all successful".

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE PEOPLE.

The report then discusses the indebtedness of the people and says that "even if it were possible to eliminate all irrelevant factors and to ascertain the volume of debt which is due to bona fide agricultural losses, we should not prove that agriculture cannot be carried on at a profit, but actually the contrary.... Although it has frequently been asserted that the land revenue is the cause of the ryot's indebtedness, we have found little or nothing to support such a theory in the course of our enquiry."

6 PER CENT INCREASE RECOMMENDED.

The remainder of the report is devoted to the proposed re-settlement of the two talukas and the facts and figures upon which the proposals are based are discussed in detail. The main basis for the Special Officers' recommendations is the evidence of the value of land. These statistics cover far less than the whole of either taluka, but the local knowledge gained in the course of many inspections makes it possible to recognise homogeneous tracts and to apply the data of one village to another with very fair confidence. Indeed, almost every local circumstance, geographical, physical, agricultural or economic, is relevant to the interpretation of these statistics, and it is only by a study of all the facts on the spot that any officer is qualified to apply them.

As regards Bardoli Taluka the result of the Special Officers' Proposals is a net total increase of Rs. 30,806 or 6 per cent over the old assessment of the taluka. The resulting total assessment will thus be about Rs. 5,41,271. Compared with the second Revision Settlement as sanctioned, there will be a decrease of about Rs. 89.379. Apart from three villages in which the net increase is 25.37 per cent. the highest net increase in any batch of villages is 12.63 per cent. and the largest decrease is 10.12 per cent.

5 PER CENT. IN CHORASI.

In Chorasi Taluka the Special Officers' proposals will result in a net total increase of Rs. 17,842 or 5.24 per cent. over the old assessment. The total assessment of the taluka will thus be raised about Rs. 3,58,000 giving a decrease of about Rs. 49,465 compared with the second revision settlement. The greatest increase in any batch of villages is 14.82 per cent (three villages only) and the increase in the villages forming the proposed Group I stands next at 12.45 per cent. The remaining villages of the old Group I have a net decrease of 3.77 per cent.

In the two talukas taken together the Second Revision Settlement already sanctioned imposed an increase of Rs. 1,87,492, or 22 per cent. The proposals of the Special Officers, on the other hand, result in a total increase of Rs. 48,648 or 5.7 per cent which will bring the aggregate land revenue demand to a figure closely approaching 9 lakhs. "Our experience of these talukas does not suggest that they will be under-assessed at this figure, nor does the evidence which we have collected appear to justify a larger increase at the present time" says the Report.

UNITED STATES SURPRISE

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Appointment of Solicitor General

LONDON, May 6.

Washington.—Mr. Charles Evans Hughes son of the former Secretary of State has been appointed Solicitor-General of United States. Political circles are completely surprised at the appointment.—Reuter.

PUNJAB THREATENED WITH CHOLERA

—:o:—

GOVERNMENT'S NOTIFICATION

LAHORE, May 6.

A Punjab Government Gazette Extraordinary says that "whereas the Government is satisfied that all districts in the Punjab are threatened with an outbreak of cholera and the ordinary provisions of the law for the time being in force are insufficient to prevent the spread of the disease, the Government has made a regulation 'inter alia' empowering specially appointed medical officers to seek information from the public in order to ascertain whether there is reason to believe or to suspect that any person is or may be infected with cholera and for the removal of infected persons or their detention in any isolation camp or hospital. The Government has also empowered the Deputy Commissioners, 'inter-alia to prohibit the sale, import or export of any articles of food or drink and destruction of unwholesome articles of food and drink''.—A. P.

"WELL BEGUN IS HALF DONE"

—:o:—

DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE'S ACHIEVEMENT

LONDON, May 6.

Geneva.—"Well begun is half done" was the dictum of the Chairman who, in winding up the session of the Preparatory Disarmament Committee, declared that the results obtained would clear the air and promote the work of disarmament and what hitherto had not been obtained would be obtained through the Disarmament Conference.—Reuter.

BENGAL ELECTION PROSPECTS

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CONGRESS PARTY DOMINANT

CALCUTTA, May 7.

Of the 96 seats open for election to the Bengal Legislative Council consisting of 140 members, nomination papers filed yesterday showed about 37 members including 17 Congress Hindus, 2 Congress Moslems, one Independent and 12 Europeans would be returned uncontested. Some withdrawals are also expected.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, leader of the Congress Council Party in an appeal to the voters says the Congress had already won the election. By May 9 the Congress hopes other Congress seats will also go uncontested. In the name of Deshbandhu and Congress discipline he appeals to all Congressmen who have stood against the B. P. C. C. nominees not to strengthen the hands of the enemy.—Free Press.

Allahabad.—In the divorce case of Mr. Briggs versus Mrs. Briggs and Mr. Cyril Vanderputt in which the District Judge of Jubbulpore granted a decree nisi for the dissolution of the marriage to the husband and awarded Rs. 100 damages, Mr. Cyril Vanderputt has filed an appeal against the judgment and order, in the Allahabad High Court. —A. P.

What the People Say

—:o:—

"THE COTTON PRODUCER"

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir—With reference to the above appearing in your daily edition of 19-4-29, I suggest some more practical means to stop the drainage of selling ready cotton much below in parity with Americans:—

(1) Introduction by the East India Cotton Association of Fully Good Oomra hedge contract and merging therewith the present fine Oomra and fully good Bengal hedge contracts as the arrivals in Bombay of Oomra descriptions cotton tenderable under the present fully good Oomra contract are nearly 2,500,000 bales annually out of the above arrivals only about 1,000.000 bales can be tendered against the present fine Oomra contract while the major portion i.e. 1,500,000 cannot be properly hedged. On the other hand there is a special contract of fully good Bengal Cotton of which the arrival in Bombay does not exceed annually 300,000 bales. If therefore fully good Oomra contract as suggested above is introduced nearly all the cotton arriving in Bombay can be hedged properly and thereby will keep the contract market in a healthy position as the cotton hedged can be tendered.

(2) Opening of more interior and Port markets as are in America whereby the burden of carrying ready cotton will be automatically distributed. It is a pity that in a rich country like America there is very little burden of carrying ready cotton at one place while in a poor country like India the major burden is only on Bombay market and it is for this reason that holders are compelled to cut the prices to sell cotton and make room for new arrivals.

(3) Explaining the farmers to hold such quantity of Kappas out of his growth as his family can spin and weave during the idle period of the year and sell the same in the shape of cloth whereby he will get the double value of the Kappas he held back from the market and save the seed for next sowing, thus help himself and to the cause of Swadeshi.

(4) Selling of ready cotton to The Indian mills on three months credit by accepting the (90) days date bill duly endorsed by a banker in payment of the value of cotton whereby the mills will be able to buy more cotton during the slump period for their future requirements. This practice is long prevailent in Europe and Japan and is not new to the exporters. I hope those interested in the cotton trade will seriously consider my above suggestions and benefit themselves. It is quite hopeless to expect that Government will revert to the old ratio of 1s. 4d. with gold currency and thereby come to the help of farmers and industrialists. God helps them who help themselves. —Yours, etc.

B. N. KHONA.

"A CHALLENGE TO MR. RISHI

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I am much obliged to your correspondent Mr. Wadia for throwing out a challenge to Spiritualists in your to-day's issue but his invitation to me is quite out of place.

I had made it clear in my last letter that, though I am convinced of the existence of the spirit world, I have also realised that it is very difficult to get in touch with the spirits; hence my challenge to Mr. Rishi.

Whereas Mr. Wadia has confounded me also with the professionals. It is one thing to be interested in any particular Art or Science and another thing to exploit it for the benefit of the gullible public. From my personal experience I can tell Mr. Wadia that just as we do not like to be made playthings of others similar is the case with the spirits also. This is the main reason why I do not believe in these so-called Spiritualists and their Societies. I think this very reason must have weighed with Sir Oliver Lodge in not accepting the highly tempting offer of 21,00,000 dollars when he was in the States.

In conclusion, I would also join Mr. Wadia and see whether we could induce Mr. Rishi to afford us the opportunity of testing the veracity of his statements appearing in the Press.

Thanking you for keeping open your columns to this "Spirit Controversy".—I am yours etc.,

K. T. ALWA.

"MEERUT CASE AND LAWYERS"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With reference to my letter in your paper of the 2nd instant, and Mr. Nariman's reply to it, dated the 4th of May, may I be permitted to say just a few words:—

First of all we all know that Mr. Nariman is a very busy man and being so busy he seems to have entirely misread my letter. I, therefore, request Mr. Nariman to read it once again, coolly and dispassionately, and I am sure he will come to the conclusion that there is no misapprehension whatsoever, either in my mind or, in the mind of others, that Mr. Nariman and his other colleagues, whose names I had mentioned were going to make any profit in the shape of "fees" from the Meerut Defence Funds. There is not a single word or expression in my letter from which it can be said, that big patriotic lawyers like Mr. Nariman and his colleagues, demand any fees for professional work to be done on behalf of the defence in the Meerut "Conspiracy" case.

On the contrary I wrote quite distinctly, that when there were such big patriotic eminent lawyers Mr. Nariman, his colleagues, and many more,—who believe in complete Independence, who believe in Free India why, then should 'paid' lawyers be engaged on fabulous fees. The public knows, as well as Mr. Nariman knows well by this time, who are the true, genuine, patriotic workers, having given ample sacrifice, and who are mere advertisers and loud platform-talkers, to serve their own purpose.

At any rate I am glad that my letter has helped to focus public attention on one droll fact, well-known in the Bombay legal circle (especially on the criminal side) although Mr. Nariman may ignore it, viz: that certain rising young lawyers who are very anxious to get some job as juniors in this case, and who claim to be not only ardent patriots were openly discussing the division of fees (not mere expenses) to be distributed among themselves from the Defence Fund, which the public is asked to subscribe!

With regard to the last para of Mr. Nariman's letter, asking me if I am prepared to offer my services "free" in the case, I should very much like to have given an honest, frank, straight reply; but I have to hold my tongue at this stage, and I am not free to express any opinion whether there should be any defence or not, as the matter is entirely "sub-judice". However, I can say this much, that though I believe in Socialism out and out, I am certainly not a believer in the Communist or—creed. Mr. Nariman says:—"I am prepared to show my bonafides by doing my 'bit' ". What is the meaning of this "bit"? Does it mean that Mr. Nariman wants to attend to this case throughout, from beginning to end till the case is over, or, merely to go to Meerut on week-ends or once or twice a month?—Yours etc.,

SOHRAB B. D. BANAJI,
135, Cumballa Hill,

—:o:—

CALCUTTA MAIL DELAYED

—:o:—

To The Editor of the "Chronicle".

Sir,—In your issue of the 4th instant a report is published that the Calcutta Mail came four hours late at Victoria Terminus on Friday last. It appears that from Bhusal there was overcrowding in III Class compartment and a Maratha passenger pulled the chain from time to time to remove the passengers from his compartment which was authorized to carry 60 passengers but there were many more passengers. I shall be obliged if any of your readers who had travelled in the mail will publish the full facts in your paper and also mention the name and address of the Maratha gentleman who was brave enough to fight for his right and wanted to stop overcrowding in III Class passengers.

The Agent of the G. I. P Railway will kindly inform the public as to why overcrowding was allowed in the mail and when the Maratha gentleman drew the attention of his staff what action was taken by them to remove the overcrowding? In the Local Advisory Committee every month a statement is placed before the members by the Agent to show the result of their checking of trains that there was no overcrowding in the train. Will any member of the Committee inquire about this case? I am sure the Agent will place the facts before public and oblige.—Yours, etc.,

JIVRAJ G. NENSEY.

Lonavla May 6.

PARAMOUNT POWER AND INDIAN STATES

Precedents of Govt. of India's Intervention

—:o:—

BUTLER COMMITTEE'S REPORT

The following is continuation of the Butler Committee's Report:—

The Paramount Power has defined its authority and right to intervene with no uncertain voice on several occasions, in the Baroda case (1873-75), the Manipur case (1891-92), and so lately as March 1926 in the letter of His Excellency Lord Reading to His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad which carried the authority of His Majesty's Government. This letter is so important that we quote it 'in extenso' as Appendix II to this report.

BARODA CASE, 1873-75.

In the Baroda case a commission was appointed to investigate complaints brought against the Gaekwar's administration, and to suggest reforms. In reply to his protest against the appointment of the commission, as not being warranted by the relations subsisting between the British Government and the Baroda State, the Gaekwar was informed as follows by the Viceroy and Governor-General:—

"This intervention, although amply justified by the language of treaties, rests also on other foundations. Your Highness has justly observed that 'the British Government is undoubtedly the Paramount Power in India, and the existence and prosperity of the Native States depend upon its fostering favour and benign protection'. This is especially true of the Baroda State, both because of its geographical position intermixed with British territory, and also because a subsidiary force of British troops is maintained for the defence of the state, the protection of the person of its ruler, and the enforcement of his legitimate authority.

"My friend, I cannot consent to employ British troops to protect any one in a course of wrong-doing Misrule on the part of a government which is upheld by the British power is misrule in the responsibility for which the British Government becomes in a measure involved. It becomes therefore not only the right but the positive duty of the British Government to see that the administration of a state in such a condition is reformed, and that gross abuses are removed.

"It has never been the wish of the British Government to interfere in the details of the Baroda administration, nor is it my desire to do so now. The immediate responsibility for the Government of the state rests, and must continue to rest, upon the Gaekwar for the time being. He has been acknowledged as the sovereign of Baroda, and he is responsible for exercising his sovereign powers with proper regard to his duties and obligations alike to the British Government and to his subjects. If these obligations be not fulfilled, if gross misgovernment be permitted, if substantial justice be not done to the subjects of the Baroda State, if life and property be not protected, or if the general welfare of the country and people be persistently neglected, the British Government will assuredly intervene in the manner which in its judgment may be best calculated to remove these evils and to secure good government. Such timely intervention, indeed, to prevent misgovernment culminating in the ruin of the state is no less an act of friendship to the Gaekwar himself than a duty to his subjects."

MANIPUR CASE, 1891-92.

In 1891 violent disputes occurred in the Manipur State which led to the abdication of the Maharaja. Mr. Quinton, Chief Commissioner of Assam, was instructed to proceed to Manipur in order to bring about a settlement of the disputes. On arrival, he and four British officers who were with him treacherously made prisoners and forthwith beheaded under the orders of the Senapati or General (the brother of the Maharaja), and of the Prime Minister of the State. An expedition was at once sent into Manipur to avenge this outraged Those responsible were arrested, tried and executed. In the course of the trial the counsel for the accused urged that the state of Manipur was independent and that its rulers were not liable to be tried for waging war against the Queen-Empress, and it was contended that they were justified in repelling an attack made upon the Senapati's house "without even a declaration of war by the British Government". In a Resolution of the 21st August, 1891, reviewing the case, which was issued by the Governor-General in Council, the position of the British Government in relation to the Indian States was explained as follows:—

"The Governor-General in Council cannot admit this argument, (i.e., the argument used by counsel for the defence). The degree of subordination in which the Manipur State stood towards the Indian Empire has been more than once explained in connection with these cases; and it must be taken to be proved conclusively that Manipur was a subordinate and protected state which owed submission to the Paramount Power, and that its forcible resistance to a lawful order, whether it be called waging war, treason, rebellion, or by any other name, is an offence the commission of which justifies the exaction of adequate penalties from individuals concerned in such resistance, as well as from the state as a whole. The principles of international law have no bearing upon the relations between the Government of India as representing the Queen-Empress on the one hand, and the Native States under the suzerainty of Her Majesty on the other. The paramount supremacy of the former presupposes and implies the subordination of the latter. In the exercise of their high prerogative, the Government of India have, in Manipur as in other protected states, the unquestioned right to remove by administrative order any person whose presence in the state may seem objectionable. They also had the right to summon a darbar through their political representative for the purpose of declaring their decision upon matters connected with the expulsion of the ex-Maharaja, and if their order for the deportation of the Senapati were not obeyed, it was this officer's duty to take proper steps for his forcible apprehension. In the opinion of the Governor-General in Council any armed and violent resistance to such arrest was an act of rebellion, and can no more be justified by a plea of self-defence than could resistance to a police officer armed with a magistrate's warrant in British India. The Governor-General in Council holds, therefore, that the accused persons were liable to be tried for waging war against the Queen."

HYDERABAD CASE, 1926.

From the letter of His Excellency Lord Reading to His Exalted Highness the Nizam (Appendix II) the following general propositions may be extracted:—

"The Sovereignty of the British Crown is supreme in India, and therefore no Ruler of an Indian State can justifiably claim to negotiate with the British Government on an equal footing. Its supremacy is not based only upon treaties and engagements but exists independently of them and, quite apart from its prerogative in matters relating to foreign powers and policies, it is the right and duty of the British Government, while scrupulously respecting all treaties and engagements with the Indian States, to preserve peace and good order throughout India.

"The right of the British Government to intervene in the internal affairs of Indian States is another instance of the consequences necessarily involved in the supremacy of the British Crown. The British Government have indeed shown again and again that they have no desire to exercise this right without grave reason. But the internal, no less than the external, security which the Ruling Princes enjoy is due ultimately to the protecting power of the British Government, and where Imperial interests are concerned or the general welfare of the people of a State is seriously and grievously affected by the action of its Government, it is with the Paramount Power that the ultimate responsibility of taking remedial action, if necessary, must lie. The varying degrees of internal sovereignty which the Rulers enjoy are all subject to the due exercise by the Paramount Power of this responsibility.

* * * *

"It is the right and privilege of the Paramount Power to decide all disputes that may arise between States, or between one of the States and itself, and even though a Court of Arbitration may be appointed in certain cases, its function is merely to offer independent advice to the Government of India, with whom the decision rests."

LORD MINTO'S DEFINITION OF PARAMOUNTCY.

The Paramount Power has, in practice, defined the operation of its paramountcy at different times, particularly when reforms of the administration of British India have been in the air, during the viceroyalties, that is, of Lord Minto and Lord Chelmsford. Lord Minto, who had previously consulted the leading Princes as to the spread of sedition in several of the states, made an important pronouncement of Policy of Udaipur on the 3rd November, 1909.

UDAIPUR SPEECH.

He dwelt upon the identity of interests between the Imperial Government and the Princes, upon the mutual recognition of which the future history of India would be largely moulded. "Our policy" he said, "is, with rare exceptions, one of non-interference in the internal affairs of Native States. But in guaranteeing their internal independence and in undertaking their protection against external aggression, it naturally follows that the Imperial Government has assumed a certain degree of responsibility for the general soundness of their administration and would not consent to incur the reproach of being an indirect instrument of misrule. There are also certain matters in which it is necessary for the Government of India to safeguard the interests of the community as a whole, as well as those of the Paramount Power, such as railways, telegraphs, and other services of an imperial character. But the relationship of the Supreme Government to the states is one of suzerainty." And Lord Minto went on to point out the diversity of conditions between the states which rendered dangerous all attempts at uniformity and subservience to precedent and necessitated the decision of questions with due regard to existing treaties, the merits of each case local conditions, antecedent circumstances, and the particular stage of development, feudal or constitutional, of individual principalities. It was part of policy to avoid the issue of general rules as far as possible, and the forcing of British methods of administration on the states, especially during minorities; and political officers had a dual capacity as the mouth-pieces of Government and also as the interpreters of the sentiments and aspirations of the states.

LORD HARDINGE AND PRINCES.

Some years later at Jodhpur Lord Hardinge referred to the Princes as "helpers and colleagues in the great task of imperial rule." Lord Hardinge also initiated conferences with the Ruling Princes on matters of imperial interest and on matters affecting the states as a whole.

MONTAGU-CHELMSFORD REPORT.

During the viceroyalty of Lord Chelmsford the spirit of reform in British India was again active and reflected on the relationship between the Paramount Power and the states. In their report on Indian Constitutional Reforms Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford thus described the position of the states:

"The states are guaranteed security from without; the Paramount Power acts for them in relation to foreign powers and other states, and it intervenes when the internal peace of their territories is seriously threatened. On the other hand the states' relations to foreign powers are those of the Paramount Power; they share the obligation for common defence; and they are under a general responsbiility for the good government and welfare of their territories."

RECOMMENDATIONS IN MONTAGU-CHELMSFORD REPORT.

The authors of the report recommended the establishment of a Chamber of Princes with a Standing Committee. They recommended also that political practice should be codified and standardised; that Commissions of Enquiry and Courts of Arbitration should be instituted; that a line of demarcation should be drawn between rulers enjoying full powers and those who do not; that all important states should be placed in direct political relations with the Government of India; and that machinery should be set up for joint deliberation on matters of common interest to British India and the Indian States.

CHAMBER OF PRINCES: ITS IMPORTANCE.

The Chamber of Princes was set up by the Crown by Royal Proclamation on the 8th February, 1921, and the Chamber was inaugurated by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught with a memorable speech. The Chamber and its Standing Committee may not as yet have fulfilled all the expectations formed of them; their decisions do not bind the Princes as a body, or individually; and their proceedings are not held in public; some of the more important Princes have hitherto refused to attend meetings of the Chamber; His Exalted Highness the Nizam has always adopted an attitude of entire detachment from it; there have been criticisms of the rules of procedure, recently met by the action of Lord Irwin. But nevertheless the constitution of the Chamber and its Standing Committee was a great and far-reaching cent. It meant that the Paramount Power had once and for all abandoned the old policy of isolating the states and that it welcomed their co-operation.

CODIFICATION OF POLITICAL PRACTICE AND ATTITUDE OF PARAMOUNT POWER.

In 1919, during Lord Chelmsford's viceroyalty, the codification of political practice was taken up in consultation with the states. Twenty-three points were formulated as representing cases in which the states complained that the Government of India had unwarrantably interfered in their internal administration. A discussion on these points, and some others subsequently added, was begun between representatives of the Government of India and the Standing Committee of the Chamber. In nine cases agreement was reached and Resolutions were issued by the Government of India laying down the procedure to be adopted for the future; in others discussion is still proceeding. Though the progress made has for various reasons not been so rapid as it might have been, a great principle has been established. The states have been taken into open conference. The policy of secrecy has been abandoned. For the old process of decision without discussion has been substituted the new process of decision after open conference and consultation.

SIR ROBERT HOLLAND'S STATEMENT IN 1919.

At the first meeting of the committee appointed by the Conference of Ruling Princes and Chiefs, and the representatives of the Government of India in September, 1919, Mr. (now Sir Robert) Holland, who was then officiating Political Secretary to the Government of India, summed up the position of the Government of India. He said that there had been in the past a constant development of constitutional doctrine under the strain of new conditions as the British Power had welded the country into a composite whole. That doctrine, as for instance in the case of extra-territoral jurisdiction, railway and telegraph constructions, administration of cantonments and various other matters had been superimposed upon the original relations of many states with the Crown, but had evolved in harmony with the needs of the Indian body politic and had not been inspired by any desire to limit the sovereign powers of the Indian rulers. The rulers' consent to such new doctrine had not always been sought in the past, partly because it was often evolved piecemeal from precedents affecting individual states and partly because it would have been impracticable to secure combined assent within a reasonable period. It was admitted, however, that while the justice and necessity of the new measures was clearly seen, their effect upon the treaty position was not appreciated at the time, with the result that a body of usage influencing the relations with the states had come into force through a process which, though benevolent in intention, was nevertheless to some extent arbitrary.

HARMONY BETWEEN PARAMOUNT POWER AND STATES.

In illustration of the proposition that the states have been adversely affected by the arbitrary action of the Paramount Power a considerable number of cases extending over more than a century have been laid before us by Sir Leslie Scott on behalf of the states which he represents, and in the replies of other states to our questionnaire. We are not asked, nor have we authority, to pass judgment in such cases, still less to grant a remedy. We have not heard., we have not thought it necessary to hear, the Paramount Power in regard to such cases. We are in no sense a judicial tribunal, nor can we exercise judicial functions. That the Paramount Power has acted on the whole with consideration and forbearance towards the states, that many states owe their continued existence to its solicitude is undoubted and admitted Few Governments at any time in history could look back on more than a century of action with some historical regret that certain things had been done and that certain things had not been done. Many of the grievances put forward by the states relate to times in which the administration of the states was very backward in comparison with what it is to-day. Some of the grievances have already been met by concessions on the part of the Paramount Power. One of the greatest of these, that the rights of the Princes have been given away during minority administrations, has been met by a Resolution of the Government of India in 1917. Without pressure on the states over railways India would not have the communications that it has to-day; without pressure the states would not have shown the progress that they do to-day. Taking a broad view of the relationship between the Paramount Power and the states, we hold that, thanks to good feeling and compromise on both sides, it has in the main been one of remarkable harmony for the common weal.

INTERVENTION BY PARAMOUNT POWER.

In the last ten years the Paramount Power has interfered actively in the administration of individual states in only eighteen cases. In nine of these interference was due to maladministration; in four to gross extravagance, or grave financial embarrassment. The remaining five cases were due to miscellaneous causes. In only three cases has the ruler been deprived of his powers. No bad record this considering the number of states and the length of time concerned! We have heard comments from some of the Princes themselves that in certain of these cases intervention should have taken place sooner than was actually the case. This is a difficult matter for which rules of procedure cannot well provide. The decision when to intervene must be left and experience has shown that it can be safely left, to the discretion of the Viceroy of the day.

THIRTY YEARS' REPUTATION

AND WHY.

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SAUNDERS MURDER ARRESTS

—:o:—

LIST OF PERSONS IN POLICE CUSTODY

LAHORE, May 7.

The list of persons arrested in connection with the murder of Mr. Saunders and the discovery of the bomb factory is now available. It shows that mitherto seventeen arrests have been made namely, Sukhdev (aged 20), a student of the now defunct National College, Lahore and resident of Lyallpur; Jaigopal (24) resident of Gujranwala; Kisharilal (27) resident of Hoshiarpur; Agyaram, (30) Sialkot: Hanaraj Vohra (19) a student of the Forman Christian College, Lahore; Dharamvir (19) Muzaffarnagar; and Anilchandra Mukerji (20) of Benares. These ten are in custody in Lahore. Barsingh Dutt 23 of Maipuri; Surrendranath Panday, Mahabirprasad Panday, Surendranath Ganguli, J. N. Das Bupta, Brahma Dutt, Ramgopal Sukla, Ajaykumar Gosh, and Munishwar Prasad Avasthi are stated to have been arrested at Cawnpore.—A. P.

MUNSIFF BEATEN WITH SHOE

—:o:—

GRUDGE FOR ADVERSE DECISION

ALLAHABAD, May 7.

Mr. Khaliluddin Ahmad, Munsif of Akbarpur, was waylaid while returning from his Court and assaulted and beaten with a shoe by some Bhagats against whom he had passed a decree in a civil suit. Two of them, Bejal Pal and Astarfilal, were tried for the offence and convicted and senetnced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 each. Mr. Justice Dalal, before whom the case came up on revision, rejected the application and upheld the sentences.—A. P.

MRS. KAMALADEVI CHATTOPADHYAYA

—:o:—

TO STAND FOR ASSEMBLY ELECTION

POONA, May 7.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, who left by the last English mail for Geneva to represent Indian womanhood at the International Women's Conference to be held there shortly, intends on her return to stand for election to the Legislative Assembly on behalf of Malabar and South Canara.—A. P.

Dr. CHOKSY AND MILL STRIKE

—:o:—

Mr. Bakhale's Rejoinder

Mr. R. R. Bakhale, General Secretary of the Bombay Textile Labour Union has issued the following in reply to Dr. Choksy's statement:—

Not content with his activities and adventures in the Municipal Corporation, Dr. J. N. Choksy has now come out in a new garb and asumed the role of a Trade Unionist by his proclaiming to the world that he has become the President of the Bombay Mill Workers' Union started by Mr. Jhabwalla a year ago. In his first statement on the Bombay Textile Strike, he has chosen to launch an attack on the Bombay Textile Labour Union or having declared itself against a general strike and thereby has become a party to the breaking up of the solidarity in the Labour ranks on which he has waxed so much eloquence in his statement. Perhaps he may be feeling that consistency is the virtue of an ass—as was said by Mr. Ranga Iyer, M.L.A., in the Assembly a few years ago—and he may not have liked to play that role. He wants to maintain the Labour solidarity "at all times and under all circumstances." Well, leaving aside this pious platitude based upon utter ignorance of the world conditions I should like to ask Dr. Choksy: who broke the Labour solidarity in Bombay and who endeavoured to maintain it? Did not the Bombay Textile Labour Union join hands last year with Mr. Dange and others and help the formation of the Joint Strike Committee? Did not the same union fight the last General Strike along with the Girni Kamgar Union? Did not it jointly work on the Fawcett Committee? Was not our Union the first to propose the Girni Kamgar Union to start joint negotiations with the Mill-owners' Association on the Fawcett Committee's report? Did not the Union give an assurance to Mr. Lalji Pendse and others that it would wholeheartedly support the investigation of their complaints of victimization? Did I not, on behalf of the Union, raise the question of the Girni Kamgar Union's grievances in the joint meeting with the mill-owners on April 16? And lastly did we not support in our joint meeting of April 16 the Girni Kamgar Union in the cases in which we found that the Wadias had blundered? Why did we do all this if not for the sake of maintaining the solidarity in the Labour ranks?

WHO BROKE LABOUR SOLIDARITY?

On the other hand I should like to ask Dr. Choksy who broke the Labour solidarity. Does he know that on April 16 the Girni Kamgar Union agreed in the joint meeting with the mill-owners to send a written statement to the Mill-owners' Association, specifying the grievances in each mill? Does he know that the Girni Kamgar Union drafted their statement on April 18, that the Mill-owners' Association got it on April 19 and that the Mills concerned got it on April 20? Does he also know that on April 17, i.e., one day before the Union actually drafted their statement of complaints two days before the Mill-owners' Association got it and three days before the mills concerned got it, the "Kranti", a paper edited by Mr. Deshpande of the Girni Kamgar Union had blown the trumpet of a general strike? Does he further know that on April 21—five days after the trumpet of a general strike was blown, the Girni Kamgar Union asked in the meeting of the Joint Strike Committee our Union to join the General Strike if the Mill-owners did not redress all their grievances in the joint meeting with them on April 22? I challenge Dr. Choksy to say if any of the statements I have made above is incorrect and if he cannot take up the challenge, will he have the honesty, decency and courage to say who broke the Labour solidarity. I want further to know from him what his idea of Labour solidarity is. Does he think that to maintain this solidarity one Union should always follow blindly the decisions of the other Union when that Union has no say in arriving at those decisions? If that is his idea, then God bless him for his colossal ignorance. I cannot be a party to such a foolish idea.

IGNORANCE.

Dr. Choksy's nagration of the history of the Strike is so frightfully wrong tha t I am unable to correct him without taking several columns of the Press. I do not propose to do it now: and I do not wish to argue with a man whose strength lies in his ignorance and who rushes into generalities without going into the specific points at issue. I may simply say that the causes he has given which have led our Union to take the attitude it has taken in the present dispute are wrong. The Managing Committee of our Union has come after deep and careful consideration, to the unanimous conclusion that the present strike is wrong and that it should be opposed to the extent of protecting the interests of our members. We are, therefore, endeavouring to keep our mills working and find employment to those of our members who have been thrown out of employment by the action of the Union to which they do not belong. If the Union officials fail to carry out the decision of the Managing Committee of the Union, they deserve to be removed from their positions after strong condemnation and censure. If our decision weakens the strike the other Union has to thank itself for its precipitate action—an action contemplated by them even before the grievances were formulated and placed before the proper quarters and without consulting the other Unions.

ASTOUNDING STATEMENT.

Dr. Choksy makes an astounding statement based on hearsay that the Muslim workers cannot stand a general strike as their women being in "purdah" do not work and, therefore, the males have to shoulder greater responsibility and must "stick to their jobs under all hazards." No language is strong enough to condemn a mischievous statement like this. If anybody is creating communal or class divisions in the Labour ranks by making such staggering statements, it is irresponsible men like Dr. Choksy who cannot escape from their responsibility. He ought to know, if he has memory, that the Muslim workers have fought several general strikes in the past and will fight them in future. Never in their lives have such silly notions occured to their minds and never have they wavered from taking a course which they thought was right.

Dr. Choksy says that his Union has no hand in the dispute as it was not consulted. It means that he is allowing the interests of his members to be sacrificed by keeping a grand-motherly attitude of lip sympathy and no action. Well, he may do that if his members will allow him to do so we cannot do so. We are out to protect the interests of our members and shall continue to do so in spite of men like Dr. Choksy. Let him give his lip sympahies to the workers as if the giving of sympathy is his monopoly. We feel and sympathise with the poor workers who are misled: but we have no sympathy with those who misled the workers by their dangerous tactics.

THE RUINOUS RATIO

—:o:—

Share Brokers' Appeal to Authorities

The following telegram has been sent to the Secretary of State of India, the Viceroy and the Finance Member of the Government of India by the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association:—

"Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association enter emphatic protest against ruin brought on agriculturist, mill industry and other industries by reason of Indian Government maintaining ratio at 1/6 in spite of strong opposition of country and respectfully request Government to reopen questoin of Exchange and fix it at 1/4 to suit trade and industry of the country. Rajendra Somnarayan, Vice-President."

Announcement

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THE SELF-SEEKERS EXPOSED

Fresh Light on Muslim League Fiasco

DELHI, May 2.

Fresh light is thrown on the proceedings of the last Delhi session of the All-India Muslim League by a statement of Mr. S. M. Abdulla, Joint Secretary of the League which is now available for publication.

Mr. Abdulla stated, the question of holding the session in Delhi was decided upon at the Council meeting of 3rd March. At this meeting invitations were received from Lahore and Amritsar on behalf of Dr. Alam's party to hold the session there. As they were in a minority at that meeting the Council's decision went against them; but they bore the defeat in a sportsmanlike manner and bowed before the verdict of the majority, though with reluctance, because in their opinion Delhi being the stronghold of anti-Nehruites, was most unsuitable for the session.

Mr. Abdulla said it was true the anti-Nehru group had done a good deal of propaganda against the League during the session of the so-called All-Parties Muslim Conference, "But I must express, without fear of contradiction, that the Nehruites are constitutionalists". The moment they found the decision of the Council had gone against them, they sent for a list of members from the League's office and began work in right earnest to achieve success and were able to persuade all members, holding different views, to muster strong at the session of the League.

TACTICS AGAINST NEHRUITES.

On the other hand, the other party idled away its time in a futile discussion as to whether the League had a representative character. They were so to say, basking in the success of the so-called All-Parties Muslim Conference and indulged in petty jealousies. They, however, realised the importance of the session, but only too late. They too sent for a list of members and on the day previous to the Council meeting (March 27) Maulana Shafi Daudi went round the city securing applications for membership of the League, he having previously obtained 100 application forms from the office. Next day at the Council meeting 20 application for membership were produced, but in their hurry to checkmate the Nehruites they forgot to take some precautions, which roused suspicions. It was found that the applications were written in the same hand with the same ink and were proposed and seconded by identically the same gentlemen residing in Delhi although the applicants were supposed to represent far-off provinces like Burma and Madras.

It might be stated that voting according to the constitution of the League, was generally taken by division and the voting strength of each province was definitely laid down. At the Council meeting the Nehruites were in a majority and every application of candidates, whom Maulana Shafi Daudi's party was so anxious to push through was voted upon and was rejected one by one.

Mr. Abdulla said he had carefully studied the records of the League. Membership of the League exceeded 2000 and comprised the "intelligentsia" of the Muslim community in India. Not a single prominent Mussalman in any part of the country had been left out. Nawabs, nearly all Ministers, member of the central and provincial legislatures, leading lawyers, title holders, landowners, merchants, Khilafatists, Tabligis, Ulamas—all are down on the League's register and every shade of opinion was fully represented therein. "From a minute study I am bold to say that the Nehruites are in a deplorable minority."

But the real fact was that while the Nehruities made every effort to capture the League and thereby attain real status, the other party only schemed to break the League in order to set up an organisation of their own. Disorganised, scattered and misled by an interested and mischievous propaganda against the League, they either held aloof or could not attend the session of the League. For instance a large party from Lahore, including among others, Sir M. Shafi, Sir M. Iqbal, and Malik Feroz Khan Noon, were expected to take part in the session but on some insignificant pretext they refrained from participating in it. It might be stated that all of them were members, and as such all decisions of the League should be binding on them. Mr. Abdulla was surprised to see Maulana Shafi Daudi and Mr. Fazal Rahmitullah, being old member of the League who had taken solemn pledges with other members when signing the application form to support the cause of the League, were doing all in their power to wreck the League, by making themselves directly responsible for creating an All-India organisation and thereby further divided Muslim India.

SELF SEEKERS ABROAD.

There was some excuse for Maulana Shafi Daudi who, being an old Khilafatist, was a attempting to revive the defunct Khilafat Committee in a new form. Similarly, Mr. Fazal Rahmatullah, with young hopes and new aspirations, and having enjoyed a degree of fame from the secretaryship of the so-called All-Parties Muslim Conference, was now anxious to see himself at the helm of an All-India "majlis." If they have no self-seeking interests, they could fight out the Muslim cause from the League's platform with clean weapons. For, the League only had been the custodian of Muslim rights for the last 25 years.

Mr. Abdulla says, in conclusion:— For the sake of Islam and India appeal to anti-Nehruites not to make our politics a laughing stock of the world. The essence of democracy is the rule of majority and we should have sense to bow before it. The community is already sick of funds mis-spent and misappropriated. The Mussalmans are now very cautious to fall an easy prey to self-seeker. Every sensible Mussalman should understand the status of the League and must not be duped by Anti-League propaganda. Personalities should be cast aside in the interests of the community and the country. I yield to none in my opposition to the Nehru report in its present form. I may say the present policy of the Daudi-ites will lead to the passing out of the League in the hands of the Nehruites. If the Nehru constitution is the bone of contention, then throw it in the waste paper basket and propose a country constitution from the platform of the League which will adequately safeguard the interest of the community. The League must be saved at all costs, so that the community and its rights and interests may be saved and safeguarded.

RUGBY HOTEL

MATHERAN AN INVIDIOUS DISTINCTION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The Rugby Hotel of Matheran which is owned by a Parsi of the old school, has been for sometime past been run exclusively for Europeans but for some reason or other since of late he has thought it fit and proper to allow Parsis also to come into the hotel. There is, however, at present a most invidious distinction to which I wish to draw the attention of the public through the columns of your esteemed Paper and that is that the dining room of the Hotel is "Reserved for Europeans" only and no one else is allowed to use it. I think you will readily agree that this is not only an insult to the Parsi community but no decent European who is aware of this distinction will ever countenance so silly and absurd a distinction being made in 1929.

One goes to Matheran for a holiday and not to be annoyed at every turn by this sort of thing. No one objects to the proprietor's running a hotel exclusively for Europeans, but if he wishes to leave the place open for Parsis as well then the only thing for him to do is to cut out all this invidious distinctions.

I refrain from writing anything more with the hope that better counsels will prevail and that things will be set right.—Yours, etc.,

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Bombay May 6.

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TESTIMONIALS.

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As per your advice I had your Sarva Karya Siddhi Talisman and went to see my superiors for the success of my business. To my great astonishment at the first chance I came out fully successful which I never hoped.

(Sd.) S. V. SUNDARA RAJULU NAIDU
Chief Inspector, The S. O. C. Ltd.

PERSONAL ARODAM.

Let me heartly thank for your hospitality. The jewel was recovered in the house itself. I regard you highly. In an age when there are not a few imposters trading upon public credulity yours seems well to remind us of the efficacy of proper upasna.

(Sd.) K. R. RAMABADRA SASTRIGAL
M. A., M.R.A., S.F.R., Econs. Villupuram.

This is to certify that Mr. T. S. Venkateswaraiyer is a wonderful thought reader and an expert in foretelling events in the near future.

(Sd.) W. C. JOLLIFFE,
Late of Bombay Police, Bombay.

Glad to inform you Mhow case is decided in my favour and my nephew also got out of the troubles as told.

(Sd.) T. A. PINGLE, Patan (Satara.)

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TESTIMONIALS,

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I have much pleasure in testifying to the abilities of T. S. Venkateswara Iyer, Astrologer, as evidenced by my perusal of his one year Life Reading which I had once occasion to peruse. The delineation of character and the handling of the branch of life-reading by periods is really interesting and based upon careful reading of the horoscope in a scientific manner.

(Sd.) JODHIRBHOOSHAN.
T. S. Visvanatha Srowthigal, Joint Sub-Registrar Villupuram.

Your very words predicting about my daughter's marriage came to pass and it is really wonderful. Kindly accept this Gold medal as a token of gratitude.

(Sd.) P. GOPALA KRISHNAN, B.A.,
Suptd. Agriculture Office,
(Camp)—Madras.

I am glad to inform you that I received a lift in my pay and position as predicted by you.

(Sd.) ANANDRAM H. KANDHKOT
Magistrate, SIND.

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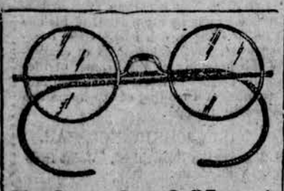

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MAN BEHIND IRISH REPUBLIC

Secret of Cosgrave's Power

A pale, delicate-looking man, red-headed, with watery blue eyes, and a shy, hesitating manner, walked up and down the sitting-room of a suite in an American hotel. In a corner sat a bullet-headed Irishman—muscular, over 6ft. in height. His hand was in his pocket—in that pocket a revolver. In the passages and corridors of the hotel men stood talking in little groups. They had no other occupation apparently, but they were strangely inquisitive concerning visitors business, this writes a Correspondent in "Sunday Chronicle."

This was what greeted me when I called to interview William Thomas Cosgrave, the President of the Irish Free State, on his American tour. When I had explained my mission they were courtesy itself. The shy, hesitating man bade me be seated, while the man with his hand in his pocket introduced himself as Captain Riley, A.D.C. to the President.

SMILES AMID DANGER.

They had reason to be on their guard. Only the day before the special train in which Cosgrave was travelling had been wrecked with loss of life. He and his staff had had miraculous escapes from death.

Attacks on his life and character do no disturb Cosgrave the slightest. He has had so many ups and downs in life he is well used to sudden dangers.

Few men in modern history have been more persecuted. In the Easter Rebellion of 1916 he saw his brother killed by his side. He himself was taken prisoner, court-martialled and sentenced to death, later to be reprieved.

Since he has been President of the Government of the Irish Free State he has lived in constant danger. He has gone through it all with a smile. His aged mother has been mobbed, the windows of her house have been smashed. His uncle, Patrick Cosgrave, was foully murdered, and he has seen his political associates assassinated one after another. Yet he has carried on unmoved, doing what he considers in his duty.

FOR FAITH AND COUNTRY

His religious faith has largely helped him. Cosgrave is a devout Catholic.

Next after his faith Cosgrave places his country. This weak, tired-looking man is actually one of the strongest personalities in Europe. To do what he considers to be his duty he will sacrifice everything—even his own feelings. Nobody knows what it must have cost him to see his one-time friend, Irskine Childers, go to the scaffold, but the man had dared to conspire against the Government of Ireland.

The constructiveness of Cosgrave's policy attracted De Valera, the leader of the Sinn Fein party. De Valera, himself an obstructionist, was strangely drawn to the man who is his exact opposite in character.

De Valera made Cosgrave a Minister of Local Government in his rebel administration. As such he was but a mediocre success. His heart was not in the business. He was born to be a leader, not to take his orders from others.

When at last peace did come to Ireland it was Cosgrave who was instrumental in displacing De Valera and putting Arthur Griffiths in his place. De Valera has never forgiven him.

In the constitutional Government Cosgrave held his own office as Minister of Local Government, but the challenge of De Valera and the Republicans made it necessary for Michael Collins, the Finance Minister, to take up a military post, and so Cosgrave became Minister of Finance. When Collins fell and Griffiths died Cosgrave had the task of establishing the new Government, since when he has remained the undisputed leader of his party.

SECRET OF HIS POWER.

There is no apparent reason for Cosgrave's hold over Ireland, except his strength of character. He is not a great orator, as the Irish patriots in the past have been. He is not the type of man likely to appeal to the mob, but he is the possessor of stability and constructive qualities. For the first time in the eventful history of Ireland sound common sense and coolness have triumphed over theatricalness and force.

It is early yet to say how long he can last. Cosgrave is a distinctive star in the Irish firmament. If he is spared he will guide Ireland towards prosperity and train her manhood in the necessary discipline which they must acquire if they are ever to become a truly united nation.

THE POLITICAL ISSUE IN EAST AFRICA

Continued from page 6)

When the Legislative Council discusses general affairs relating to the whole territory, the task of our members will be to represent how far Indian interests are affected by a particular measure. To that extent, as assisting the British masters of the territory, both official and non-official, expression of Indian opinion will be useful; but as the Indian nation's point of view with regard to the policy of the measure, it will possess or will be credited with no value at all.

This means political segregation. Economic segregation already exists in East Africa—the White Paper of 1923 also devised this method of segregating Indians from the main political life of the colony. The method has come to be known as the communal roll and the communal franchise.

The Indian community of Kenya has refused consistently, unflinchingly and continuously to have anything to do with segregation in any form and at the last Congress held in Mombasa, reiterated its decision to continue its fight against the European attempt at securing the political segregation of Indians.

This decision takes the form of rejection of the communal roll and the communal franchise. The day this decision is reversed, India will have signed away her future as a nation deserving freedom or championship for freedom. For it will mean the signing away of the right of the Indian people in East Africa to hold a watching brief for the Natives and to stand up for them whenever British farmerdom seeks to subordinate the welfare of the native races to its greed.

NO COMPROMISE.

I am not advocating that sort of trusteeship which Mahatma Gandhi last year called jackal imperialism. I am referring to the larger trusteeship that younger nations have to or will have to exercise in the interests of culture and civilization against the hypocritical greed and ambition of the older nations.

The only condition on which we can accept to be presented to the people of East Africa as British subjects must be that we should possess all the rights and privileges of British citizenship; otherwise, the only impression that we can impart to them is that of our own slavery. Better to be there as aliens than as semi-aliens. For, then, at least, our national prestige and future are not jeopardized, the Natives realise that we have no right of interference, and a Government at home is entrusted with the task of watching our interests jealously and with greater particularity and care.

The report of the Hilton-Young Commission places the interests of the Natives in the forefront of East African policy but recommends the formation of politically and economically homogeneous areas and the association of non-official Europeans in the trusteeship of the Natives. This amounts to weeding out the Indians from the political and economic life of the territory, confining them to the coast and township areas and giving an effective voice to settler-farmers in the disposal of Native problems. The Indian people, both here and in Kenya, should resist this in the interests of their own selves, their brethren in Uganda and Tanganyika and the vast millions of Natives.

An attitude of compromise on this issue will close East Africa to Indians for ever and will hand over the Bantu people of those parts to British farmers for being trained as agricultural serfs or used as ignorant instruments of British ambition during the next world-war.

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BUYING COTTON IN APRIL

—:o:—

Record of Nine Years

The following extract from the Cotton Review by Messrs. Newall & Clayton will be found interesting:—

Fundamentally, however, the Cotton outlook is so sound that there is no reason to anticipate much lower prices for the next few months. The indicated carryover at the end of the current season is about one million bales under what should constitute a normal end of season reserve, and it is generally recognised that a yield of around 15-1/2 million bales this season is necessary to prevent a further impairment of reserves and a rise in prices. To this you may reply that such news is well known and discounted in the current price, and that on a prospective sown acreage of 49 million acres, the odds are even on the chances of a 15-1/2 million bales crop. There is some foundation in such an argument, but at the same time we would point out that continuous apprehension dominates the market during the growing season, as the Cotton plant, being semi-tropical, is extremely susceptible to extremes of temperature, excessive rains or drought, the ravages of insect pests, etc. It is natural that over an area nearly half as large as Europe (excluding Russia) there must be some part where conditions are adverse to the favourable development of the crop. Consequently during the May/September period crop scares are created which influence sharp—if only temporary—upturns, irrespective of the final production attained.

To illustrate this point more clearly we have made a comparison of the lowest quotation for the January delivery during April in the past nine years and the subsequent highest point reached later in the season:—

Contracts for Delivery in	April Low	Subsequent High
1921	21.85	23.72
1922	7.89	14.47
1923	9.69	16.32
1924	12.55	22.05
1925	13.50	16.64
1926	12.59	13.36
1927	8.75	9.59
1928	7.78	12.27
1929	9.81	11.73
1930	10.28 (to-date)	

Contracts for Delivery in	Maximum Profit.
1921 24th July	1.87d.
1922 28th Sept.	6.58d.
1923 25th Jan./23	6.63d.
1924 29th Nov.	9.50d.
1925 28th July	3.14d.
1926 27th July	.77d.
1927 8th Sept.	.84d.
1928 2nd Sept.	4.49d.
1929 6th July	1.92d.

As can be seen the minimum possible profit on a purchase made at the April low in any year was 77 points, and a maximum possible profit as much as 9-1/2d. This year, although we have no reason to anticipate that weather conditions will average more unfavourable than favourable, we believe that purchases made on declines this month will at some point later in the season show a satisfactory profit. The 1928-29 crop has been marketed with such rapidity that the quantity of really desirable Cotton left at the end of the season is almost certain to be small, and it is difficult to contemplate the old crop statistical position without realising the serious extent to which the world will be dependent during the coming season on the out-turn of the 1929 American crop. We feel that apprehension over the future will be so great during the critical growing season that very few will risk such a hazardous proposition as selling Cotton short at the present level of prices while the possibility of a substantial advance will almost certainly attract considerable speculative support if weather developments at some period May and September are of such a character as to give the implications of a yield below the average of the past few years.

An Important Announcement.

The New India Assurance Co., Ltd., incorporated in Bombay in 1919 and having a paid up Capital of over Rupees seventy one lacs has now commenced writing life Assurance business in addition to Fire, Marine, Motor Accident and other classes of Insurance.

Enquiries should please be addressed to the

GENERAL MANAGER,
Esplanade Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

—:o:—

We have received the following report from Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., dated London, 17th April:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £155,042·703 on the 10th instant (as compared with £154,045,537 on the previous Wednesday), and represents an increase of £1·136,388 since the 29th April 1925 when an effective gold standard was resumed.

In the open market this week about £665,000 South African gold was available. The Bank of England secured about £534,000 as shown in the figures below, the balance being aken by the Home and Continental Trade (about £117,000) and India.

The following movements of gold to and from the Bank of England have been announced showing a net influx of £760,357 during the week under review:—

	Received £.	Withdrawn £.
April 11th	29	5000
April 12th	7374	7000
April 13th	250000	8421
April 15th	30	5123
April 16th	533800	4000
April 17th	1668	3000

The receipt on the 13th instant was in sovereigns 'released,' and that of yesterday in bar gold from South Africa. Withdrawals consisted of £8·544 in bar gold and £24,000 in sovereigns.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 8th instant to mid-day on the 15th instant:—

	Imports. £.
British South Africa	1356934
Other countries	10,267
Total	1,367,201
	Exports. £.
Germany	49646
Switzerland	57,985
Austria	18150
Egypt	12000
British India	54278
Other countries	25936
Total	217,995

United Kingdom imports and exports of gold for the month of March last are detailed below:—

	Imports £.	Exports £.
Germany		156591
Neherlands	2952492	15715
France	18356	64342
Switzerland		75450
Italy		786710
Austria		39575
Egypt		92322
West Africa	58843	
Union of South Africa	2163861	
Rhodesia	69562	
British India		249035
Straits Settlements		91290
Other countries	24786	20690
Total	5,287,900	1·591,720

The Transvaal gold output for the month of March last amounted to 866,529 fine ounces, as compared with 815·284 fine ounces for February 1929 and 877,380 fine ounces for March 1928.

The preliminary report on the Mineral Production of Canada during the Calendar year 1928, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa, gives the gold production of Canada for that year as 1,891·050 fine ounces. The production of the province of Ontario amounted to approximately 83.1/2 per cent. of the total.

SILVER.

There has been little movement to record since our last letter, prices having kept steady at practically the same level. Holders of silver on China account again offered to sell, but were unwilling to follow the market when prices began to sag. The quotations touched 25.3/4d. but here fresh buying orders from China arrested any further fall and the market again slightly hardened.

America has been rather less disposed to sell and the tone of the market continues steady in the absence of any real willingness on the part of sellers.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 8th instant to mid-day on the 15th instant:—

	Imports. £.
U.S.A.	11636
France	9509
Other countries	12013
Total	33,158
	Exports. £.
British India	171438
Other countries	6332
Total	177,770

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 7.5-1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 degree F.) at 8 a.m. 29.764 inches (058 below normal)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. 600

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m 863 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 792

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 924 degrees (1.8 above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 823 degrees (4.0 above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 72 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S.S.W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 103 miles

Velocity maximum gust of wind during 24 hours. 21 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 2

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 4200 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba observatory at 10 hours 49 minutes yesterday (I. S. T.)

NEW LIGHT ON A MIRACLE

—:o:—

New light on Christ's miracle of walking on the waters was thrown by a scientist, who has been making a special study of Einstein's newest theory of relativity.

As a result of his investigations Professor H. H. Sheldon has informed the "Sunday Chronicle" that he may find it possible to assert that the Biblical narrative at which the sceptics have so long mocked is in fact explicable by scientific laws.

"The miracle can be accepted by the most sceptical minds as soon as they recognise the fact that the basic laws of relativistic mechanics and of electricity can be reduced to one formula, and that the power of electro-magnetism can influence and completely control gravitation," said Prof. Sheldon.

THE MIRACLE.

The passage in St. Matthew recording the miracle is as follows:—

And in the fourth watch of the night Jesus went unto them, walking on the sea. And when the disciples saw Him walking on the sea they were troubled, saying, It is a spirit. And they cried for fear.

But straightway Jesus spake unto them, saying, Be of good cheer. It is I. Be not afraid. And Peter answered Him and said: Lord, if it be Thou, bid me come unto Thee on the water. And He said, Come. And when Peter was come down out of the ship, he walked on the water to go to Jesus. But when he saw the wind boisterous he was afraid, and beginning to sink, he cried, saying, Lord, save me. And immediately Jesus stretched forth His hand and caught him, and said unto him, Oh, thou of little faith, wherefore didst thou doubt?

According to Einstein's latest mathematical theory there is only one substance and one universal law containing electric and gravitational components, both of which are united into a single formula and each of which influence the other.

FREE FROM GRAVITATION.

Dr. H. H. Sheldon now believes that as a result of this discovery such things as keeping aeroplanes aloft without engines or material support, and stepping out of a window into the air without fear of failing are avenues of investigation easily suggested.

"If this theory stands up as a proof that electricity and gravitation are virtually the same we can actually insolate ourselves from the force of gravitation," he declared.

In actual proof of these seemingly incredible possibilities Dr. Sheldon showed how a bar of permalloy which is unusually sensitive to magnetism will remain suspended seemingly by air alone, if a magnet is placed underneath it.

In the light of Einstein's new theory, therefore, it may be that Christ's freedom from the accepted laws of gravitation, which would have forced Him to sink as soon as His feet touched the surface of the sea, was due to a prodigious amount of electromagnetism in His own body, and from a force springing from the strength of His personality and vitality.

In all the paintings of Christ He is shown with a halo about His head. Once this halo was regarded as the product of His disciples overwrought imaginations. But during the last few years science, along with many students of psychic phenomena, has shown by means of actual experiments that every human being has an aura which strongly resembles the refulgence emanating from any powerful electrical machine.

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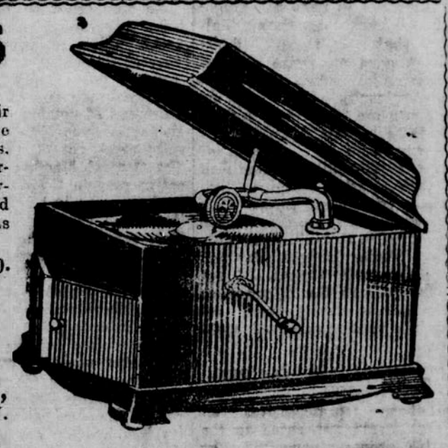

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY MAY 8 1929

GOVERNOR'S JOINT CONFERENCE BREAKS DOWN

Owners Refuse to Budge an Inch from their Position

LABOUR WON'T HAVE ANY COMPROMISE

Trades Disputes Act to Come into Force in City from To-day

MORE MILLS OPENS IN CITY

His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes, the Governor of Bombay who is in the City for the last four days in connection with the mill strike and the communal tension has been all along busy making every effort to bring about an amicable settlement of the strike. After ascertaining the exact position from the Home Member and the General Member, he at once proceeded to make every endeavour he could with a view to reconcile the contending parties. On Saturday and Sunday, he gave separate interviews to the prominent representatives of the two Labour Unions and the Mill-owners' Association obviously with the intention of creating congenial atmosphere for an informal joint conference which he must have in mind from the day he arrived in Bombay.

Encouraged by the response which he could evoke, His Excellency took a further step on Tuesday when he called the representatives of both the Girni Kamgar Union and the Mill-owners' Association to meet him at an informal round-table conference to discuss the strike situation. This informal joint conference was held on Tuesday afternoon at 3-30 p.m. in the Committee Room of the Secretariat. Besides the representatives of the two parties the Home Member, the General Member and the Director of Information were present at the Conference which was presided over by His Excellency.

MILL-OWNERS' REPRESENTATIVES.

The Mill-owners' Association was represented in this conference by Mr. H. P. Mody (Chairman), Mr. F. Stones, Mr. A. Geddis, Mr. Lalji Naranji (Vice-President), Mr. S. D. Saklatvala and Mr. T. Maloney (Secretary).

LABOUR REPRESENTATIVES.

The Girni Kamgar Union was represented by Mr. Kandalkar (President), Mr. Lalji Pendse (Vice-President), Mr. Deshpande, Mr. Ranadive and Mr. Tavade (Secretary).

The proceedings of this conference were "in camera" and the participants, it is understood, were pledged to strict secrecy about what actually took place in the Committee Room.

BONE OF CONTENTION.

The closest enquiries made by the special representative of the "Chronicle" in reliable quarters have, however, resulted in shedding considerable light upon the course of negotiations that were carried on in this conference. Of course, the main pivot on which the whole discussion hinged was the reinstatement of 6,000 old workers of the three mill belonging to Wadias. The other issues were of a minor character and in a way they were in the nature of a corollary to the main issue. The discussion, it is believed, started from where the General Member had left it in a previous conference with the Labour representatives. To put in a nutshell, the whole controversy was confined to a straight and simple issue, namely, the reinstatement of 6,000 men in their old jobs in the same mills, or the gradual absorption of all those men by a number of mills. The contending parties had their frank say on this most clear-cut issue.

STICKING TO THEIR GUNS.

It is understood that both the parties stuck to their guns with a dogged determination not to yield even an inch with the sad result that the conference on which every body had set his heart, broke down and the earnest efforts of His Excellency proved to be of no material consequence. The representatives of the Girni Kamgar Union would not have anything less than immediate and unqualified reinstatement of their 6,000 workers while the owners could not see their way to concede more than what they were prepared for.

OWNERS ON THEIR "IZZAT."

It is rumoured that Wadias are determined not to have a single worker back as they allege that these 6,000 men have gone on strike without any substantial cause. Moreover, they are naturally afraid that if all these men are taken back in their old places as a price for a compromise, there would be breaches of discipline in the mills as these men would then rightly imagine that they are a triumphant party. This would again serve as an infection to other workers in the mills. This attitude of Wadias in particular and of other owners in general did not leave any room at the Conference to entertainment any proposal regarding the reinstatement of 6,000 workers.

WON'T HAVE ANY COMPROMISE.

The Labour representatives on their part would not agree to the alternative proposal suggested by the General Member, namely, the gradual absorption of these 6,000 men by a number of mills. They were averse to this suggestion partly because they regarded the acceptance of it as a moral defeat for Labour, and secondly because they were afraid that the remedy might prove even worse than the disease. There was still one more consideration for Labour representatives that went against their acceptance of the General Member's proposal. It is a well-known fact that Wadias pay top wages to their workers. Now in the suggestion of the General Member there was no guarantee that the re-employed workers would have got the wages they were getting before, in the Wadia Mills.. For all these consideration, it is understood, the Labour representatives who participated in Tuesday's informal Conference categorically refused to negotiate any compromise that had not as its basis an immediate and unqualified reinstatement of the 6,000 men of the Wadia group of mills.

No way could be found out to bring any reconciliation in the opposing points of view and after a general discussion that lasted for over two hours and a half the negotiations broke down. The general concensus of opinion among the participants was that no tangible results came out of this Conference. The General Member who took an active part in the discussion is said to have remarked in the end that they were where they had been. This remark of the General Member succinctly summarises the whole position of the Conference.

Towards the close of the Conference, His Excellency, it is understood, informed the Conference that the provisions of the Trade Disputes Act would be put into operation from to-day (Wednesday). The Trade Disputes Bill which was passed by the Legislative Assembly in its last session has since received the sanction of the Viceroy and has now become a full-fledged Act. This Act provides a machinery for dealing with any kind of industrial disputes. Immediately after the Act is put into operation, the local Government may appoint either a Court of Inquiry or a Conciliation Board to which the industrial disputes are to be submitted for settlement. It now remains to be seen what sort of Board the Government appoints and what measures this Board adopts to meet the situation. In the meanwhile the deadlock in the mill industry remains just the same.

"More Window-dressing" —Courtesy: New Leader.

34 MILLS RESUME WORK

—:o:—

STRIKE FIZZLES OUT

Seven mills are working with their full complement of men and employing about 13,000 men. Twenty-seven mills are partially working employing in all about 21,000 operatives. The total number of mills which are working either completely or partially is 34, employing 34,000 operatives. These figures show a considerable improvement in the position as compared with yesterday's result.

The mill strike situation was considerably improved on Tuesday as 31 mills worked with full or partial complement of men as against 18 the previous day. Among the mills which worked were, (1) Bombay Industrial, (2) Textile, (3) Century, (4) Imperial, (5) Bombay Dyeing, (6) Indian Woollen, (7) Pearl, (8) Pabani, (9) Mathradas, (10) Asar Virji. (11) Pralhad, (12) Kaiser-i-Hind, (13) Spring, (14) Jacob Sassoon, (15) Chhoi, (16) Manekji Petit, (17) Atlas, (18) New City of Bombay, (19) New Great Eastern, (20) Crescent, (21) Simplex, (22) Framji Petit, (23) Sassoon Alliance, (24) David, (25) Hindustan, (26) Bradbury, (27) Bomanji, (28) Khatao Makanji, (29) Indian Manufacturing, (30) Madhavji Dharamsy and (31) Colaba Land.

"RED" FLAG UNION'S LEAFLET

—:o:—

A leaflet, issued by the Girni Kamgar Union to the strikers to-day, states:—"The mill-owners have been frightened out of their wits because of your united strike. They were first trying to negotiate and then to intimidate and then to break the strike by provoking communal riots. In spite of these more and more men are joining the strike. All sorts of wild rumours are being spread to make the work-people believe that many mills are working." The leaflet warns the workers against such rumours and makes a special appeal to jobbers and head jobbers, who have been threatened with dismissal, note to resume work. As long as the men are united they need not fear loss of service. The Union will fight for them till the end. The leaflet concludes with an exhortation to the workers to carry on the struggle with determination, to give information to the Union officials about the hirelings of the mill owners and not to take part in communal riots, nor to be frightened by the repressive policy of the Government.

BALDWIN TO SIMON'S RESCUE

No Tory to Contest Spen Valley

—:o:—

BOYCOTT SLOGAN DOGS SIR JOHN

LONDON, May 6.

Quietus has probably been administered to the proposal in some Conservative quarters to nominate a candidate for Spen Valley in opposition to Sir John Simon at the General Election. The Conservative Central office to-night publishes a letter from the Prime Minister to the Spen Valley Conservative Association written in January 1928 shortly after Sir John Simon undertook the chairmanship of the Statutory Commission, in which the Premier dewells on the importance of the Commission pays tribute to Sir John Simon's sacrifices in accepting the call of the Government in the interests of the nation and suggests that the Spen Valley Conservatives and the candidate whom they had then chosen should act patriotically, withdrawing the opposition to Sir John Simon at the next Election from Spen Valley. The association thereupon passed a resolution unanimously concurring with Mr. Baldwin's wishes. It is officially stated that Mr. Baldwin adheres to the opinion he then expressed and considers that the local association ought to refrain from opposing Sir John Simon in order to leave him free for the duties of his post. Mr. Baldwin is arranging to communicate these views to the local Association. —Reuter.

SIR J. SIMON SEES KING

—:o:—

Hurries from Liverpool to Bognor

LONDON, May 7.

Sir John Simon is meanwhile very much in the picture. He received while at Liverpool in the midst of election campaign command to visit His Majesty at Bognor and proceeded directly from Liverpool to Bognor. The visit, it is understood, is to enable Sir John as Chairman of the Royal Commission to make personal report on the labours of the Commission. No political significance is, however, attached to the visit. The Royal Command is regarded as an indication of His Majesty's interest in Indian affairs and also his deep appreciation of Sir John Simon's services. Sir John is returning to London to-night and then proceeds on electioneering tour in Welsh constituencies.—Free Press Beam Service.

NO INCREASE IN JUTE TARIFF

—:o:—

U. S. DECISION

NEW YORK, May 7.

It is reliably understood that the State authorities do not propose to increase jute tariff by any high percentage as it was once threatened as a result of representations made by the American branch of Indian National Congress pointing out likely repercussions of such increase on the Indian jute trade and Indo-American relations.—Free Press Beam Service.

No Tory Opposition to Simon

—:o:—

LONDON, May 7.

Premier Baldwin's letter published in the Press in regard to the unwisdom of contesting Sir John Simon's seat in Conservative interests has had the expected result.

Mr. Maxwell Fyfe officially announces that he is withdrawing from the contest with Sir John Simon.

Political circles regard the withdrawal as substantiating the popular report that there is a deep understanding between the political parties in England on the question of the Commission, its labours and after though technically each party retains unfettered freedom of action.—Free Press Beam Service.

"DOWN WITH SIMON COMMISSION"

—:o:—

COMMOTION IN SUN HALL

LONDON, May 7.

There was a sudden commotion at the Sun Hall of Liverpool last evening when Sir John Simon rose to open the Liberal campaign there, a young man in the gallery cried "down with Simon Commisson" and threw hundreds of leaflets into the Hall. Hubbub followed and there were cries of "Throw him out". The rush of officials ensued but no force was necessary as the man quietly departed. The leaflets declared that Sir John Simon was "a typical representative of the ruling class which is leading the attack on the standard of Indian Labour" and added that Sir John Simon advised the Baldwin Government to declare the general strike illegal.—Reuter.

WAR ON COMMUNISM

—:o:—

HOUSE SEARCHED IN BERLIN

LONDON, May 6.

Berlin.—Police searched Karl Liebknecht house wherein were the officers of the various Communist organisations and seized documents. The Communist Rotefront organisation in Bavaria has also been suppressed.—Reuter.

PEACE IN BERLIN

—:o:—

TWO DISTRICTS IN STATE OF SIEGE

LONDON, May 6.

Berlin.—Peaceful conditions have prevailed for 48 hours now. Police President has raised the State of seige of Wedding and Neukoeln districts.—Reuter.

PREPARING FOR THURSDAY'S ECLIPSE

—:o:—

LONDON, May 7.

Arrangements for the observation of Thursday's eclipse are complete at Alorstar in the Malay States. The British expedition is equipped with a tentons apparatus.—Free Press Beam Service.

RIOT NEAR BASRAH

—:o:—

BRITISH BATTLESHIP RUSHED TO SPOT

LONDON, May 7.

The Basrah correspondent of the "Daily Express" reports the outbreak of a riot at the Abdab Oil Refinery. British lives and property are endangered. A British battleship is proceeding for help.—Free Press Beam Service.

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PEEP INTO MEERUT PROSECUTION

Burden of Crown Case is to Prove accused to be Moscow Agents

THREAT TO MAGISTRATE

—:o:—

"Release the 31 Prisoners and Save Your Life"

MEERUT, May 6.

Two special Public Prosecutors with the help of special Police staff are busy scrutinising and sorting the documents seized during the Police raids. The Prosecution hopes to be able to start the case in the first week of June but is not sure whether it will not have to apply for further remand.

PROSECUTION CASE.

It is believed that Prosecution proposes to establish the aims and ends of the Communist International to be the overthrow of the present Government and also to show the accused to be agents of that body in India receiving monetary assistance from Moscow and diffusing communist ideas in India with the object of depriving His Majesty the King Emperor of the sovereignty of British India, some acting as messengers between Moscow and India for transmission of letters, literature and money. It will, however, be premature definitely to state what exact line the Prosecution will adopt because the case is yet incomplete.

The District Magistrate of Meerut is the latest recipient of threatening red letters which have now become so common. It is understood that a letter written in Hindi received by him states that the friends of India have been arrested and they are subjected to innumerable hardships in jail. The letter concludes with a threat to the District Magistrate that unless the 31 accused are released within a week he and the Superintendent (it is not clear whether the Superintendent of Jail or the Superintendent of Police is meant) will be shot. Police are investigating the matter.

POSTER ON CHOWK.

Two posters, both of them written by hand, one in Hindi and the other in English, were posted on Chowk Manukhan a couple of days back, but were immediately removed by the Police. The following is understood to be the text of the English poster: "I am convinced that the day will arrive when everyone of our sleepy nation will wake up. All along we were being trampled under-foot and deprived of the flower of our youth because they ventured to promote their own ideas. You may persecute us now but our cause has moral power on its side, power of historical progress and power of ideas, which must finally conquer your bayonets as it has done before in the history of the world."

The Hindi poster purports to be from one of the followers of Shri Ramparshad and claims that they are the persons who did away with Mr. Saunders. —A. I.

HILTON YOUNG REPORT

—:o:—

The European Point of View

DEPUTATION TO SIR S. WILSON

NAIROBI, May 7.

A deputation representing European elected members of the Legislative Council of Kenya and the Executive of Convention of Associations known as "Kenya" Unofficial Civilian Parliament" conferred with Sir Samuel Wilson in regard to the recommendations of the Hilton-Young Commission.

With reference to the closer union among British East African territories, the deputation conveyed the opinion that the Hilton-Young Report made the idea of federation more difficult than before and public opinion was suspicious. Europeans never sought a federation, but only a closer union among certain public services in the imperial interests. The deputation was not prepared to submit fresh proposals and stood by the previous Memorandum, but was prepared sympathetically to consider proposals from Sir Samuel Wilson. Reuter.

LEGISLATURES OF INDIA

—:o:—

QUESTION OF EXTENSION OF TERM

LONDON, May 6.

At question time in the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Gardener, Earl Winterton said that he thought it was improbable that he would be in a position before the dissolution to make any announcement regarding the possible extension of the life of the present Indian Legislative Assembly and the Provincial Legislative Councils.—Reuter.